THE Rebels Doom: OR, AN Historical Account Of the Most Remarkable REBELLIONS FROM *EDWARD* the Confessor's REIGN, TO His Present *MAJESTIES* Happy RESTAURATION.

With the **Fatal Consequences** that have always attended such **Disloyal Violations** of **Allegiance.**

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

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TO THE

READER.

IT was the Opinion of the Hetrurian Princes, That the Power of Rome would remain Eternal, unless it should be Ruin'd by the Intestin Discords of its own Citizens; The same may be said of the English Monarchy, whose Diuturnity is Established upon the Rocks that Environ and Guard it. Did not Her Neighbours, dreading the fatal effects of British Unanimity, use their utmost endeavours to foment the Discontents of the Grreat Ones, and cherish the Jealousies of the Common People; which is the Reason that the Settled Government can never long rest in Quiet, and that the People so often stagger in their Obedience, if they do not altogether withdraw it from their Lawful Sovereign; For, shake the Foundations of Obedience, and immediately Rebellion, Sedition, Tumult, and Faction, rowle in with an Irresistable Inundation, and cover the fallen Ruins of all True Loyalty, and Kingdom-preserving Subjection.

The Destructive Consequences of which, blinding unthinking Men with their own Ambitious Politicks, bring those Unfortunate Mischiefs upon themselves, which perhaps their most Potent Enemies could never do. However, what can be expected from such as abandon the Steerage of Reason, and suffer themselves to be Govern'd by the Giddy Perswasions of their

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own Disorderly Passions? For that there are several Occasions that inveagle Men to lay aside their Reason is plain; of which there is not the least Argument, when Persons meditating Revolutions of State, will not give themselves the Liberty from the Ill Successes that have befallen Others, to Consider and be Admonished of the Fatal Events that may pursue their own Attempts of the same Nature.

Therefore in this Wavering Age, that has been so apt to take all Opportunities to spurn against the Lawful Authority of their Sovereign Prince, it may not be unseasonable to give the same Admonition to the Restless and Impatient of whatsoever is the Settl'd Government; which Isocrates the Orator, gave to his Friend Nichocles amongst the rest of his Political Precepts, Not to keep any Societies or Clubs, but what are allow'd by the Government, and which was to avoid all Clandestine Consultations in reference to State Disturbance, which if they do not tend to the Overt Act of Rebellion or Sedition, are ridiculous; but if driven on to their common end, are still attended with a Thousand Cares, Anxieties, Fears, Terrors, and Tormenting Mistrusts, and generally at last most fatally Calamitous. For which he gives this Infallible Reason, That the more secure the Prince is, the safer also are the People; there being nothing that more enforces a Prince to Rigour and Severity, than the Frowardness and Repugnancy of the Subject, to obey his Commands.

For Confirmation of these Truths, all Histories are so full of Examples, that there is no Age or Nation, hardly the Reign of any Prince, which has not Experimented

perimented the Miſeries of the Unhappy Deviation *from th ſ Nec ſſary* Inſtructions. *The Mutinous and Head-ſtrong* Elections *of* Otho, Galba, *and* Vitellius, *in ho ſhort a time did they empty th mſelves into the* Succeſſion *of the* Flavian Family? *Nor could the* Roman Mutineers, *when whole* Legions *handyed toge-th r, tho' with their* Arms *in their Hands, Victori-ous againſt the* Common Enemy, *reſiſt the* Frowns *of th ir* Lawful Commanders, *according to that of* Livy; No ſooner the General aſcended the *Tribunal*, but all their fierceneſs melted into nothing. *The whole* Army, *but now all in an Uproar, could not d fend their* Revolting Leaders, Triumphing *ſo lately in their* Loud Acclamations, *from being publickly Whipp'd, and Beheaded, in the m dſt of their* Camp, *ſo far from Murmuring, that they did not ſo much as ſigh at the* Severity *of the* Execution. *For the* Majeſty *of* Law-ful Authority *ſcatters the* Threatning Tempeſts *of* Tumult *and* Inſurrection, *as the* Sun *conſumes the* Gloomy Foggs *of* Winter, *and ſerenes the* Air *of* Clouded Government. *Nor durſt the* Macedonian *rage in the height of their* Seditious Fury, *withſtand their* Unarmed Prince, *at what time he flew among the* Armed Multitude, *and dragged from their* Protecti-on *with his own Hands to deſerved* Execution, *the* Capital Promoters *of the* Revolt; *For though they fear'd not to Diſobey, yet they were afraid to interpoſe between their* Lawful Sovereign's Juſt Revenge, *and the* Merited Puniſhment *of the* Miſerable Fomenters *of their* Diſobedience.

But what need we traverſe Forreign Writers, *ſeeing we have ſuch* Plenty *of* Preſidents *among our own* Hi-

ſtories, *enough to convince the moſt* Factious, *if not* Factious *to* Stupidity, *how vain it is? And how fatal it has been to the* Undertakers, *to reſiſt the* Stream *of* Settled Government, *and* Machinate *againſt* Sovereign Inheritance? *Which ought to take the deeper* Impreſſion *in the Minds of* His Majeſties Subjects, *when they ſhall find how ill ſuch* Irregularities *thrive in their* Native Soyle, *and what* Blaſted Harveſts *the* Wounds *of* Rebellion *produce in their own* Climates.

THE

THE Rebels Doom:

OR, AN Hiſtorical ACCOUNT

Of the Moſt Remarkable

REBELLIONS, &c.

EDWARD the Confeſſor.

WE ſhall Commence where the Truth of Engliſh Hiſtory firſt begins to diſperſe the Clouds of Antiquity, in the Reign of *Edward the Confeſſor*, at what time we find *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, actually in Arms againſt his Prince, ſurrounded with vaſt numbers of the deluded People, whom he had incens'd againſt their Soveraign, under pretence that he had a greater kindneſs for Foraigners, then his own Subjects.

A diſturbance that coſt King *EDWARD* no ſmall trouble upon a ſlight occaſion. For *Euſtace*

ſtace Earl of *Bulloign* having married the Kings Siſter by the Fathers ſide, happened to have come into *England* ſome time before, only to give the King a Viſit, then lying at *Gloceſter*. Upon his return home, at *Canterbury* one of his *Harbingers* quarrelling with one of the Burgeſſes of the *Town* about Lodgings, chanced to be the occaſion of his own Death; which when his Lord heard of, in revenge, he ſlew eighteen of the Citizens in the heat of his fury. On the other ſide, the Citizens in as great a rage betook themſelves to their *Arms*, and ſlew twenty of his Retinue, wounding many more, and putting the Earl to retire. Upon whoſe Complaint to the King of the Injury done him; *E. Goodwin* was commanded by the King to ſee Execution done upon the Offenders. Here *Godwin*'s Ambition took its Opportunity to ingratiate himſelf with the People, to which purpoſe he adviſed the King to Examine the Cauſe, before he put his true Subjects to Death, at the Inſtigation of Strangers: Whereat, though King *Edward* were highly offended, yet it gained the Politick Earl what he ſought for, the Affection of the Commons. Moreover the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury* a *Norman*, and *Goodwin*'s Capital Enemy, made the Breach wider; incenſing the King, that *Godwins* Refuſal of his Command, was an *Act* of *Contempt*, wherein more Dangers lay concealed then were to be endured. Upon which the King called an *Aſſembly* of *Eſtates*, and appointed a day of Meeting at *Gloceſter*.

The

The Commons (whose common Custom it is mortally to hate all Strangers, though for reasons of which, they can give no account) seeing, or at least being made beleive that *E. Godwin* was in danger for his care of their Priviledges, were easily drawn to revolt from their Soveraign, to assist the Earl and his Popular Cause, and in a warlike Posture guarded his person at *Beverstame* not far from the King.

The Estates being met, *Godwin* who was sent for, refused to attend, pretending Service against the *Welsh*, so that now suspitions on both sides encreasing, great preparations were made on both sides. To the King repaired several of the most powerful Nobility: To *E. Godwin* the People of *Southwark* and *Kent*: His Son *Swain* brought him the Men of *Oxford*, *Somerset*, *Hereford*, *Glocester* and *Berkshire*, to which his Son *Harold* joyned those of *Essex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk* and *Huntingtonshire*. So that being now surrounded with a formidable Army, he made no scruple to send a Bold and Trayterous Message to the King, to have the Earl of *Bulloign*, with all his *French* and *Normans*, then in the Castle of *Dover*, delivered to him and his Sons. Which being by the King refused (as it was but reason) the haughty Earl prepared to give his *Soveraign* Battle: But the more prudent, guided by their foresight of the Imminent dangers, threatning the Kings Person, and the fatal Consequences on both sides, probably to be expected, laboured so industriously, that the whole matter was at last referred to a Parliament

ment to be held at *London*, with all convenient ſpeed.

In order to this Agreement, King *Edward* ſtrongly guarded with an Army of *Mercians* and *Northumbrians*, enters *London*, while *Godwin* and his *Son*, with an attendance no leſs formidable, quarters himſelf at his own Houſe in *Southwark*. But then his Army wavering, and as bad cauſes and conſciences make men do, ſuſpecting the worſt, by little and little ſhrunk away from him, which being known to the King, he preſently pronounced *Sentence* of Baniſhment againſt the Rebel *Godwin* and his five *Sons*, without farther proceeding by way of Parliament, as he had determined. Thereupon *Godwin* with a vaſt Maſs of Wealth, and three of his *Sons* ſailed into *Flanders*, while the other two paſſed into *Ireland*; who being thus diſperſed, were by the King proclaimed Outlaws.

In the ſecond year of his Baniſhment, *Godwin* and his three *Sons*, having furniſhed himſelf with ſeveral *Ships* of War, came upon the Coaſts of *Kent* and *Suſſex*, where they landed and returned laden with *Spoiles*. The like did *Harold* and *Leofwin*, his two other *Sons*, upon the Coaſts of *Somerſet* and *Devonſhire*, whence coaſting about the point of *Cornwal*, they joyn'd their Fathers Fleet near the Iſle of *Wight*.

The King not enduring the Inſolence of theſe Outlaw'd Rebels, with a Navy of ſixty *Ships* well fitted for War, intended to have made an end of thoſe Rebellious Deveſtations, by the Deſtruction

ction of the Disloyal *Godwin* and his *Sons:* But the Fleets being ready to engage, such a thick Fog overspread the *Sea*, that the Fleets could not see one another; at what time *Godwin* and his Accomplices were driven by contrary Winds, to the place from whence they came. However King *Edward* still jealous of his Return, set forth a Navy of forty stout *Ships* to secure the *Seas*, who did not keep so strict a watch, but that *Godwin* slipped by them, and having gained the People of *Kent*, *Essex* and *Surrey* to his Assistance, entered the *Thames*, where he did the like to those of *London*, who accepted of his Arrival, though King *Edward* lay there, so that without disturbance, his Navy warp'd up with a Tide through the South-Arch of the Bridg, while a mighty Army mustered to his aid upon the same side of the River.

Thus the Nobility finding English against English, ready to embrue their hands in each others Blood, wrought so far with the King and his Rebellious Subject, that conditions of Peace were agreed on, and pledges delivered for the performance.

Godwin now restored to the Kings favour, might seem to have prospered by his Rebellion, and to have gained by the Breach of his Allegiance, to his Lawful Soveraign; but if he were too powerful for the King to punish for his misdeeds, yet he could not escape the Vengeance and Justice of *Heaven*, which prosecuted him so far, that he was suddainly surprized with the stroke of Death, as he sat at Table with that Soveraign

Prince

Prince of his, to whom he had given ſo much vexation and rebellious Trouble, contrary to his ſworn Fealtie and Homage.

Nor were his Counſels leſs Traiterous than his Actions: For by his continual incenſing the King againſt his vertuous Wife, he abſtained obſtinately from her Bed, by which means he left the Kingdom Heirleſs, and at laſt ſubjected it to a Forraign Race.

Therefore was he puniſh'd by the hand of *Heaven* as we have heard, in his own perſon; and afterwards in the Perſons of two Sons, *Swain* and *Harold*. The firſt of which was murdered by the *Saracens*: His other Son *Harold*, who had taken part with his Father in his Rebellious Practiſes, as one whom *Heaven* had decreed to depreſs, accepting neither the good Councel of his *Friends*, nor the offers of the *Norman*, was forced to ſurrender his life and uſurped Kingdom, to the puniſhment of his Treaſons to his Prince, and his perjury to the Conquerour, as if he had been only ſet up by the hand of Providence for a while, to bury the Glory of the *Engliſh* in his Ruins, and render him the more Illuſtrious mark of Divine Vengeance.

WILLIAM I.

What ever opinion the *Engliſh* might have of the *Norman*, being as yet no more then a Duke, and looked upon as their Invader and Conquerour, while *Edgars* Title had ſeveral Abettors of great Birth and Power, I will not diſpute. But when the

the Kingdom had once acknowledged King *William* their Soveraign, and ſet the Crown upon his *Head*, when the Prince had taken his Coronation Oath, and they as his *Subjects* had ſworn to him Fealty and Homage, then for the *Northumbrians* to take Arms, though it were for the recovery of their former Liberties, and for the Citizens of *Exeter* to ſhut their Gates againſt *Him*, was abſolute Rebellion. The Citizens of *Exeter* were not only content to ſhut their Gates againſt their *Soveraign*, but contemptuouſly to flout and revile Him, till the very ſtones aſhamed of ſo much Inſolence againſt a King, fell down of themſelves, and ſurrendered the Rebels that truſted in their defence, to the Mercy of their incenſed Prince.

As for the *Northumbrians*, they were ſo fortunate, as to overthrow the Kings Lieutenant whom he ſent againſt them, but when the King himſelf drew near them in Perſon, the very terrour of his *Approach* daunted all their farther *Attempts*, ſo that he eaſily took ſeveral of the Chief Authors of the Rebellion, of which he puniſhed ſome by cutting off their *Hands*, and others by taking off their *Heads*, according to the merits of their Crime.

Nor did it fare better with *Ralph de Ware*, Earl of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, who upon his Wedding day, perſwaded his Gueſts into open Rebellion, having alſo inveagled his Brides Brother into the ſame Conſpiracy. But though King *William* were then in *Normandy*, ſo fair an opportunity availed them nothing; forſaken in their extremity by thoſe they moſt truſted, and betrayed by one of their own

own party, the Earl of *Northamp.* the one was Condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, and the other conſtrain'd to fly his Country and live in Exile.

Nor may we here omit the unnatural *Rebellion* of his own *Son*, whoſe impatient Ambition claiming his Fathers Inheritance before the Law of Nature gave it *Him*, or that his Father was willing to reſign it to him, fermented his haſty fury to that height, that he brake forth into open *Hoſtility* againſt his *Soveraign* that begot him, inſomuch that the buſineſs came to a battle, wherein the *Son* wounded the Father, and bore him off his *Horſe* to the Ground. But what was the iſſue of this Diſobedience? For the Diſhonour done to his Father, and Diſloyalty for his unnatural Arms, he lived afterward bitterly curſed by his own Parent; who execrated the time when he begat *Him*. Which Curſes purſu'd him ſo violently, that what he ſo rapaciouſly and unſeaſonably endeavour'd to wreſt out of his Fathers *Hands*, he afterwards, when he was in *Poſſeſſion* of it, loſt to his Brother *Henry*, was by him bereft of both his Eyes, and after *twenty Years Impriſonment* in the Caſtle *Caodiffe*, there miſerably ended his days.

The words of *King William* himſelf are very remarkable to our purpoſe. In *Normandy*, ſaith he, *my Forraign Foes have riſen up againſt me; yea my inward Friends I may ſay have invaded me: My Son* Robert *and other Younglings whom I have brought up and given Armes, have rebelled; to whom my falſe Clients and Subjects have given their Aſſiſtance, but they have not proſpered, God, whoſe Servant I am, ever*

ever defending me, neither have they got any thing of mine, beſides Iron in their Wounds.

WILLIAM II.

In this Kings Reign, *Odo* Biſhop of *Bayeux*, the Kings Uncle, out of a ſpleen taken againſt *Lanfrank* the Arch-biſhop complotted the *Downfal* both of the one and the other, to which purpoſe, drawing into the Conſpiracy, *Roger* Earl of *Hereford*, with ſeveral other of the Nobility, he wrote Letters into *Normandy* to his Nephew Duke *Robert*, haſtning him to recover his right againſt his Brother, then King of *England* by his Fathers Will; which he promiſed ſhould be ſoon effected by his means.

Duke *Robert* being eaſily drawn into this Rebellion, the Biſhop was the firſt that appeared in the Action, and fortifying *Rocheſter* began to ſet all *Kent* in a Combuſtion. His accomplices encourag'd by his example, did the like in other parts of the Kingdom; for in the *Weſt*, *Robert Mowbray* Earl of *Northumberland* aſſiſted by another Biſhop ſack'd *Bath*, and fortifyed the Caſtle of *Briſtow* againſt the King. In *Norfolk Roger Bygod*, in *Leiceſter Hugh Grentemeiſnel* waſted thoſe Counties. *Roger Montgomery* aſſiſted by the Biſhop of *Durham*, the Kings Domeſtick Chaplain, harraſſed the County of *Worceſter* with Fire and Sword.

The Kingdom thus in a Rebellious uproar, and *Rufus* thus turmoiled, raiſes an Army of his faithful Subjects, which he firſt led into *Kent*, took

the Caſtles of *Tunbridge* and *Horn*, beſieged *Odo* in the Caſtle of *Pomſey*, which he conſtrained him to ſurrender, together with the Caſtle of *Rocheſter*, and then having deprived him of all his Lands and Livings in *England*, baniſh'd him out of the Kingdom.

Duke *Robert* having by this time ſet footing in *England*, when he ſaw the main Pillar of his hopes thus fallen, made peace with his Brother, returned back into *Normandy*, and left the reſt of the Conſpirators at the Kings mercy, to make what Compoſitions they could for themſelves. And thus the vain Project of that aſpiring *Prelate* againſt his King and Soveraign, vaniſhed into ſmoke.

Not long after *Robert Mowbray* before mentioned and *William* of *Anco*, with others, conſpired to deprive the *King* both of his *Crown* and *Life*, and to have ſet up *Stephen de Albemarle* his *Aunts Son*. The fatal event of which *Treaſon* was prevented by ſurprizing *Roger* de *Mowbray*, who for his former Treachery and this, dyed a Priſoner. *William* of *Ancho* was puniſhed with the loſs of both his *Eyes* and his *Virelities*: And *William Almerick* another of the *Conſpirators*, the *Kings* Godfather, Kinſman and Sewer cruelly whipp'd, and afterwards all naked as he was and beſmeared with his own Goare, more Ignominiouſly hang'd.

HEN-

HENRY I.

In the Reign of this *King*, ſeveral *Male-contents* of whom the Chief was *Robert Beliaſme* Earl of *Shrewſbury* affecting alteration, beheld with a *Malignant Eye*, the Glory of His beautious *Crown*: *Robert* as the moſt powerful, fortified the *Towns* of *Shrewſbury*, *Bridgnorth*, *Arundel* & *Tickhil*, with *Victuals*, *Ammunition* and *Men*, and allur'd the fickle *Welſhmen* to his deſigns, of which the *King* having *Intelligence* marched into thoſe parts with a *Powerful Army*, recovered *Bridgn'* compelled *Shrewſb'* to ſend him the Keys of her *Gates*, and at length conſtrained *Beliaſme* & other Heads of the Rebels to abjure the Realm for ever.

In his Territories beyond Sea, the Earl of *Mollent* conſpiring with *Hugh* Earl of *Mantfort* againſt their Soveraign, and breaking forth into actual *Rebellion*, were by the *Kings* Lieutenant in thoſe parts trained into an *Ambuſh* laid for that purpoſe, and being both taken alive, were delivered up by the Victor to the revenge of their offended Prince.

HENRY II.

Againſt *Hen.* 2. *Hugh de Mortimer* ſtufft his Caſtles of *Gloceſter*, *Wigmore* and *Bridgnorth*, with *Rebellious Garriſons*, for no other reaſon, but becauſe he would not be under his Soveraigns Controul, but he was ſoon tamed by the *King*, who ſuddenly reduced all his Caſtles to *Obedience* with very little labour or expence.

As for the *Troubles* which he had from his *Son*, after he had cauſed him to be *Crowned King* with himſelf, and given him a ſhare of his *Royal Sove-*

raign Authority, they might be called an unnatural and ingrateful *Retaliation* of *Paternal Kindneſs*, yet it could not be ſaid to be a *Rebellion* of one Crowned *Head* againſt another. Nevertheleſs they who advanced the unjuſt *Pretentions* and *Animoſities* of the *Son* were no way to be excuſed: They who blew the Coles of Diſſention, and were the chief *Incendiaries* of the *Diviſions* between the *Crown'd Son*, and *Diademn'd Father*; I mean thoſe that were no leſs the Subjects of the one then the other were equal Traitors to both. Therefore did *Providence*, meaning only to Chaſtize the *King*, and not to deliver him up into his *Enemies Hands*, deſtroy thoſe hopes that mov'd the *Son* to his unnatural Attempts: So that the Earl of *Leiceſter*, one of the moſt violent *Fire brands* in that *Diſunion*, one who was not contented to have affronted *King Henry* the Father, in the behalf of his young Lord and Maſter, but is Recorded to have laid his daring *Hand* upon *His Sword* to have ſtruck the *King*, had he not been withheld, was encountred by ſeveral of the Loyal Nobility ſtedfaſt to the *Old King*, and with the *loſs* of *five Thouſand* of *his Flemings*, *Himſelf* and *His Amazonian Counteſs* taken *Priſoners* and carryed over ito *Normandy*, where at that time the *Old King* was, to be at his diſpoſal.

And it is obſervable, that *His Son Richard* the *Firſt*, though he had a deep *Hand* in theſe *Contentions* againſt his Father, yet when he came to the *Crown*, he baniſhed from his Familiarity, and hated all thoſe who had forſaken his Father, and both retained and enriched thoſe other, who had Loyally

ally ſtood for the Elder King at all times, both againſt his Brother and Himſelf.

King JOHN.

The Reign of this magnanimous Prince was nothing but a continual conteſt againſt Treaſon and Diſloyalty, as well *Eccleſiaſtick* as *Secular*. Which were the two *Handles* that *Philip* of *France* took hold off, to wreſt the *Dukedom* of *Normandy* from his *Dominion*. Never did Prince with more *Reſolution*, or with more *Succeſs*, oppoſe the *Power* of his Forreign Enemies, till the Infidelity of his own haughty Prelates gaves his Barons the *Opportunity* to manacle his victorious Arms. For by the *Traiterous Contention* of a *Proud Monk*, advanced to the Primacy of *England* by the humble Order of *Cloiſtered Monks* at *Canterbury*, without the Kings knowledge or conſent, and upon the *Election* of a another by the *Kings Approbation*, diſclaiming his ſubjection to his *Lawful Prince* and appealing to the *Pope*, an equal match for *Engliſh Princes* at that time, the *Kings Affairs* were ſtrangely diſordered. The *Barons* alſo from *Arch-Biſhop Huberts* treaſonable Doctrine preached before 'em, when they were preparing for the *King's Inauguration*, *That the Crown of* England *was meerly* Arbitrary, *and at the* Peoples *Devotion*; and from their own unwillingneſs to foregoe that uncontroulable greatneſs, to which they had habituated themſelves through *King Richard's* long abſence in the *Holy-Land*, had ſuckt the *Principles* of *Rebellion*, nor would be brought to ſwear other then conditional

nal *Fealty* to the *King*, that is, they would no longer keep *Faith* and *Peace* to their Soveraign, then he continue to them their *Rights* and *Liberties*. For under thoſe ſpecious *Vailes* they covered their *Ambitious* deſigns to copemate their Prince, and put undue Reſtraints upon Regality. This *Philip* of *France* well underſtood, and therefore ſedulouſly kept up the *humour* amongſt the *Rebellious Barons*, and fed the craving Appetite of *Diſloyal Hubert* with Golden Morſels, who thereupon was no leſs diligent to croſs the *Kings Deſigns*, by a dexterous management of the perverſeneſs of the Nobility, whenever he attempted to repair his *Honour* and *Loſſes*. Which *Combination* was carried on with more ſecreſe while *Hubert* lived, for then he could make uſe of his *Legative Power* to countermand the *Kings Commands* as he pleaſed, and the Barons could pretend Reverence to the *Holy See* for their Diſobedience, which *Treachery* of his, when the *King had diſcovered*, he dyed for grief, and the *King* after his *Death* had the *Satisfaction* to ſeize his ill got *Wealth* and vaſt *Poſſeſſions*, too unweildy for a Church man, in part of amends for the Treaſons of his Life.

But *Hubert* being dead, the Proceedings of the *Barons* were then more open, but ſtill the *Church* contentions gave them their chiefeſt Opportunies. For upon *Reginald* the *Monk's* Appeal to *Pope Innocent*, the cunning *Roman* ſet aſide both *Reginalds* claim, and the Biſhop of *Norwich's* choſen by the *Kings* Order, and impoſes upon the *King*, *Stephen Langton* a Cardinal and the *Kings* mortal

mortal Enemy. By the way you are to understand that this *Innocent* was one of that blessed *Triumvirate*, *Innocent* at *Rome*, *Saffadine* the *Turk* at *Jerusalem*, and *Alexander* the *Fratricide* at *Constantinople*, of whom thus yoaked together it was said that the Propheſie of St. *John* was fulfilled, where the Devil was to be let looſe after a Thouſand Years reſtraint. The *King* gall'd to the quick with this leud and villanous Obtruſion of the *Pope*, ſo much to his diſhonour, the prejudice of his *Crown*, and his own ſafety, vows to ſtand by his own Elect, and to die in *Defence* of the *Liberties* of his *Crown*, threatning withal, that if he were croſs'd in this, to hinder all Perſons from croſſing the Seas to *Rome*, and no longer to be a beggar for Forreign Juſtice, but *Innocent* ſlighting his Menaces, ſent his commands to the *Engliſh* Biſhops not only to ſubmit to *Langhton*, but to interdict the *King* himſelf if he continued as he called it Contumacious. Nor was the *Pope* more Inſolent in his commands, then the Biſhops officiouſly Diſloyal and Unfaithful to their Prince in the Execution, ſo that the *King* was deprived of the very Face of *Chriſtianity* for many Years enſuing, as if not Pope *Innocent*, but *Julian* the *Apoſtate* had mov'd up the Temples of the true God; for which Diſloyalty of theirs, he made his own Dominions to hot to hold ſuch a Diſloyal Broode, confiſcating their Revenues, and ſending their Perſons for maintenance to him that had ſet e'm to work: Amongſt the reſt, the Arch-Deacon of *Norwich*, for adviſing the *Kings Subjects* to relinquiſh their Obedience to their Sove-

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raign, becauſe of the *Popes Anathema*, was im-priſoned and forced to wear a Coat of *Lead*, the weight of which ſunk him in a ſhort time to his Grave: Nor were there wanting ſome among the *Abbots* themſelves, who preached that the Calamities of the perfidious Clergy were no reproaches to the Prince, but due rewards of their heinous Treſpaſſes; in regard it belonged to the *King* to govern and bridle the diſobedience of his Subjects. Nor is there any doubt to be made, but that the *King* had been an eaſie Victor over *Romes* Fulminations, had not the Nobility been envenom'd with the Clergy's infection. For notwithſtanding the fiery heat of *Antichriſtian* wrath, at firſt he reduced *Ireland* to Obedience, and was marching to ſuppreſs the Rebellious *Welſh*, but then as he was ſitting at Table at *Nottingham*, he received intelligence from his faithful friend *Malcolme King* of *Scots* and his Daughter *Joan*, Prince *Leolins* Lady, that Imminent Treaſon was plotted againſt him by ſundry of his Barons, who had deſigned either to Murther him or betray him to the Butchery of his Foes, which dreadful Informations from ſuch true and cordial Friends could not however fright his couragious Heart, till coming to *Cheſter*, he there underſtood by ſeveral other Intimations, that his Nobles had diſcharged themſelves from his Allegiance, upon which he diſmiſſed his Army, purſued the detected Conſpirators, of which the three Principals flying the Land, he proſecuted their Perſons, Demoliſhed their Caſtles, and Confiſcated their Poſſeſſions. Nevertheleſs they left many more

more of as vile and virulent affections behind, ſuch were thoſe, who ſent to *Philip* of *France* their ſealed Charters, promiſing to ſettle the Crown of *England* on his Head, if he would come and receive it.

Nor was this all, for then the Church-men began to act their parts again, and *Stephen Langhton* with the Biſhops of *Ely* and *London*, thirſting after revenge, though with the ruine of their *Prince* and Country, with loud complements ſollicited their Lord the Pope, to ſupport the *Engliſh Church* at the point of Ruin. Thereupon the *Pope* decrees, that the *King* ſhould be depoſed, and that his Holineſs ſhould provide ſome other in his Rome, who to that purpoſe ſends to *Philip* of *France*, requiring him to undertake the labour of Dethrowning Him, with no leſs reward then the Pardon of his Sins, and to enjoy the Crown of *England* to *him* and his *Heirs* for ever.

Thereupon *King Philip* having this fair opportunity to make uſe of the ſpacious pretences of Juſtice and Devotion, not ſo much in obedience to the *Popes* command, as encouraged by the Traiterous requeſts of the *Barons*, raiſes a vaſt Army, and prepares a Navy anſwerable for their tranſportation, in order to kill and take Poſſeſſion. On the otherſide *King John* was no leſs vigilant for his own defence: Nor was he yet ſo ill beloved among the People, but that upon his Summons, ſuch infinite Numbers flockt to *Dover* and the Sea Coaſts there abouts, that the Officers were forced to diſmiſs many *Thouſands*, retaining only the

Choiſeſt and moſt *Valiant* for Service, that had the leaders been but Faithful and Cordial to their Prince: There breathed not any Prince under Heaven, whoſe Aſſault *England* had not been able to repel.

But in the midſt of theſe preparations arrives *Pandolph* the *Popes* Legate, and in a long harangue perſwades the *King* to ſubmit, who at length, rather out of Compaſſion to his People, then out of any fears of his own, condeſcends to ſuch conditions as Neceſſity and the *Pope*, who neither of them have any law were pleaſed to impoſe, altho much too Ignominious for ſo Brave and Generous a Prince, whoſe powerful Arms were fettered by the miſtruſt of his own unfaithful Nobility. However with that little liberty which he had left him, he made a ſhift to ruin *Philip's* Fleet, upon *Pandolphs* command to forbear *England*, deſign'd upon one of the *Kings Alleys*, and to bring in Triumph to his own Dominions, the great preparations intended for his own Extirpation.

And now the *Barons* break out into open diſobedience; for when the *King* in proſecution of this Victory, had muſtered together a *Potent Army* and expected at *Portſmouth*, that all truely *Engliſh* would gladly have embraced ſo fair an opportunity, to recover the Hereditary *Provinces* belonging to the *Kings Dominions* from the falſe *French*, his *Barons* reſtleſs in proclaiming their Soveraigns unreſt, flatly oppoſe themſelves againſt his commands and their Countries good, denying him both their Service and Attendance, until he were abſolved

ſolved from his Excommunication. Afterwards, when the *King* was aſſoiled and haſtning again to embark his Army at *Portſmouth* a ſecond time, they found out new excuſes to impede his deſigns; ſo that when the *King* had put to Sea himſelf, with a ſmall Attendance, expecting his Diſloyal *Barons* to follow him, they all departed home, inſomuch that the forſaken *King* was forced to return as he went. Afterwards upon the high Altar at St. *Edmunds-bury*, they ſwore every man ſeverally to renounce their Fealty to the *King*, till he had condeſcended to their ſpecious pretences of Liberty.

In perſuance of which they raiſe a vaſt Army, appointing *Robert Fitz-Walter* to be their Commander, under the Title of *Martial of Gods Army and the Holy Church*, and conſtrained the *King* in *Running Mead* near *Windſor*, to yeild to ſeveral *Propoſitions* altogether derogatory to his Soveraign *Prerogative*, and to admit Twenty Five *Selected Peers* to be ſharers with him in his Government; by which means, one of the Greateſt Soveraigns in Chriſtendom was become the Twenty Sixth *Pettie King* in his own Dominions.

But as it is the fate of ſuch Savage madneſs of Diſloyal Diſpoſitions, that to attain the ſhadow of ſeeming Liberties, they immerge themſelves and their Abettors into bottomleſs Diſtreſſes, ſo it fair'd with theſe Rebellious *Barons*; for *King John* having now two Armies on Foot, the one led by himſelf, the other by the Earl of *Saliſbury*, victoriouſly ſubdued theſe Rebels where ever he marched.

ched. *Stephen Langhton* the Arch-biſhop and Ring-leader of the Conſpiracy was at an Aſſembly in *Rome* of *Sixty one* Arch biſhops, *four Hundred* Biſhops, and *eight Hundred* Abbots and Priors accus'd and convicted of High Treaſon againſt his Natural *Prince*, and ſuſpended by the *Pope* from his See and Dignities; the *Barons* were all Excommunicated by Name, and their *Poſſeſſions* interdicted, ſo that the Rebels were now reduced to utmoſt Deſpair, and therefore hopeleſs to find any favour from their juſtly offended *Prince*, as if the Treaſons they had committed could not be ſafe, but by attempting greater, they call in *Lewis* the *French Kings* Son to their Aſſiſtance, who came indeed for his own ends, and boy'd up the Rebellion for a while, but with a Reſolution, if ever the Crown were ſetled on his Head, to have Condemned to perpetual Exile, all ſuch as then adher'd to him againſt *King John*, as *Traitors* to their *Soveraign*, and to have extirpated all their *Kindred* in the Land. Such is the *Abomination* of Rebellion, even in thoſe that make advantage of it; which being detected to them by *Vincent de Melan*, a Noble *French-man* upon his Death Bed, wrought ſuch a Conſternation among the Barons, that above forty of them prepared to proſtrate themſelves at the *Kings* Mercy; which the *King* was not in a Condition to receive, as lying himſelf upon his *Deaths-Bed*; but though they ſcaped the *Kings* Chaſtiſement upon their *Perſons*, yet was it remarkable to ſee how impetuouſly they drove on the intended puniſhment to themſelves of their falſhood.

falſhood to their Prince, and the due rewards laid up in ſtore for their Diſloyalty and diſobedience; ſo that now finding to what a miſerable paſs they had brought themſelves more afraid of their Protector, they haſtned to eject him out of the Kingdom, with the ſame eagerneſs with which they had brought him in.

But as for thoſe who obſtinately adher'd to *Lewis*, they were moſt of 'em taken upon the Storm of *Lincoln*, and in a ſhort time found themſelves at the mercy of their injured Soveraigns Son and Succeſſor.

HENRY III.

In the Raign of this Prince we find a hot Sedition raiſed to ſet up *Lewis* the *French King* again, by *Conſtantine Fitz Arnulph*, a Wealthy Citizen of *London*: But notwithſtanding the numerous Rable which he had got to defend *Lewis*'s Title, he was at laſt taken and hang'd: But this was a Commotion of no great Moment, in reſpect of what enſued; for now *Simon* Earl of *Leiceſter*, and the Earl of *Gloceſter* Rebels far more dangerous and powerful gave the King new Troubles. To which purpoſe, having drawn into their Confederacy ſeveral others of the Baronage, they enter into a League againſt the King; and coming Arm'd to a Parliament then held at *Oxford*, with whom alſo joyned ſundry of the Biſhops, who had taken the ſame Counſels againſt their King, the Lords anointed, they ſtrenuouſly propounded ſeveral

veral Traiterous Articles to the King, imperiously demanding his Assent thereto, the Chief points of which were, that the King would observe their darling Charter of Liberties, and admit of such *Justiciaries* and great Officers as they pleased themselves.

Then they renewed their Confederacy, solemnly swearing, that neither for Life nor Death, Love nor Hatred, they would be drawn to relent in their Trayterous purposes, till they had cleared *England* from their over nice and pretended fears of Aliens and Strangers. They had also a farther Project than all this, broached by the Disloyal Bishops; that four and Twenty Persons should be chosen to have the sole Administration of the King and State, and the yearly appointment of great *Officers*, reserving only to the King the Highest place at Meetings and Salutations of Honour in publick Places: To all which the King and Prince were enforc'd to swear, for fear of perpetual Imprisonment; the Traiterous Lords having threatened Death to all that resisted, upon which the Peers and Prelates took their Oaths to be Faithful in this their Infidelity, and the Arch-Bishops and Bishops solemnly curled all that should Rebel against it, which impudent Treason, the Monks themselves detesting, asked with what Fore-head, especially the Prelates, durst thus impair the Kings Majesty contrary to their sworn Fidelity to him? Which conjuration they prosecuted so far, that when *William de Valence* denyed to render up any Castle that was committed to his Charge; the Earl of *Leicester* and

and the reſt of the Conſpirators replied, they would either have his Caſtle or his Head; And when *Henry* the King of the *Roman's* Son denied to combine with them, or to take their Oath without his Fathers conſent, the roundly told him, That if his Father himſelf would not hold with the Baronage; he ſhould not hold a Furrow of Earth among them.

On the other ſide, the King to vindicate his *Royal Power* out of the Uſurping Barons Hands, takes the Tower of *London* and prepares force againſt force, by the help of his Brother the King of the *Romans*.

At firſt the King proved ſucceſsful, encountering his Enemies at *Northampton*, where he took fourteen of the Principal Barons, but afterwards looſing an unfortunate Battle to the Earl of *Leiceſter*, was himſelf taken Priſoner, together with the Prince, the King of the *Romans* and *Henry* his Son; By which advantage the Kingly Rebel got all the Chief Caſtles of the Kingdom into his Hands: But at length the Earls of *Leiceſter* and *Gloceſter*, the two main Pillars of the Rebellion, falling out about their Shares of the ſpoils (for what ever they pretended for the Kingdom, their own Greatneſs and Gain was the Chief Motive) *Gloceſter* deſerts the Party of *Leiceſter*, and Aſſociates with the Kings Friends, to whom afterwards the Prince eſcapes out of *Hereford* Caſtle; who altogether joyning Battle with the Rebels near *Eveſham*, the Earl of *Leiceſter's* Army was totally routed and himſelf ſlain, his *Head* ſent to

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Worceſter, and his *Hands* and *Feet* chopt off from the reſt of his *Body*: The King being thus at Liberty calls a *Parliament* at *Wincheſter*, by Authority of which, he ſeized into his *Hands* the *Charter* of *London* and other *Towns* that had ſided with the Rebels: Thoſe that were taken in the Battle were committed to ſafe Cuſtody, and all that had taken part with the Earl were Diſinherited, and a ratable diſtribution made of their Eſtates, to the *Kings* deſerving Friends. The Earls two Sons were attainted, and their Mother the Counteſs ſent out of *England* never to return. *Simon* the Eldeſt Son of the Earl, upon his Submiſſion, was Condemned to perpetual Exile, with only a ſmall allowance of *five Hundred* Marks a year for his Subſiſtance. As for the Clergy, *Ottobon* the Popes Legate Excommunicated the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, *Worceſter*, *London* and *Chicheſter*, for adhering to the Rebels, and condemned the Clergy to pay their Tenths for ſeaven years to the King. And this was that which the Diſloyal *Leiceſter* and his Confederates got, inſtead of that *Power* and *unjuſt Authority* at which they aimed, for their *Treaſon* and *Infidelity* to their Soveraign.

EDWARD II.

In the Raign of *Edward the 2d.* upon the *Advancement* of the two *Spencers* to the Kings favour, *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and in a manner all the Barons of the *Kingdom*, as if it had been a Crime in the *King* to love any one but whom they pleas'd, never

never reſted till by the Terrour of Rebellious Civil Arms, they had enforced the King to baniſh his two favourites.

Thereupon the *King* manfully reſolving to die in the quarrel, or bring his Lords to be at his diſpoſal, levies an Army, marches to *Ciceſter*, taking many Caſtles and beſeiging others.

This put the Barons into ſuch a Conſternation, that many of them deſerted their Chieftain the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and rendred themſelves to the Kings Mercy. Others were apprehended, as were the two *Mortimers*; the reſt ſent to *Wallingford* Caſtle. However the Faction, tho weaken'd by theſe defections, made head in the North under the Earl of *Lancaſter*: Thither the *King* marched, and with the only ſhew of his Army made the Earl fly to *Burton* upon *Trent*. Nor did the diſpleaſure of *Heaven*, nor the revenging *Arm* of Soveraign Power leave them ſo; for at *Borroughbridge Humfrey de Bohun*, one of the Chief Rebels was ſlain by a *Welſhman*, who thruſt him from under the Bridge into his Body with his *Spear*. The Earl of *Lancaſter* alſo, with other Principal Barons and Knights, to the number of Fourſcore and ten were alſo taken *Priſoners*, by Perſons of no great Note, the Captains of *Carleil* and *York*, who with conſiderable forces out of thoſe parts, ſtopt the farther *Progreſs* of the Rebels at *Borrough-bridg* already mentioned.

The Earl of *Lancaſter* with five or ſix Barons more were beheaded at *Pontfraict*. The Lords *Clifford*, *Mowbray* and *Dey-vil* were hanged in Iron

Chains at *York*; the Lord *Badlesmore* was Executed at *Canterbury*, and others in other places, as the Lord *John Clifford* at *Glocester*, the Lord *Henry Teys* at *London*, and at *Windsor* the Lord *Francis de Aldenham*; all which miserable Tragedies were only the *dire Effects* of *Disloyalty* and *Rebellion*.

True it is, that this unfortunate *Prince* was deposed by the revengful Contrivances of a *Disloyal Wife* overswayed and governed by the most *Ambitious* and vindicative Rebel then alive, *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*. But *Heaven* would not permit that either should long enjoy the Fruits of that dismal Tragedy which they had acted: For *Mortimer* when he least suspected it, was ravished by the Young King from the Embraces of his *Adulterous Mother*, and ignominiously hanged at the common Gallows at *Tiborn*. The Queen Mother was deprived of all her *Ample Dower*, confined within the streight Limits of a narrow aboad at *Risings* near *London*, put to a short *Pension* and *Allowance* of only a thousand *Pounds per annum*, upon which she liv'd a solitary Widow for thirty Years together, debarred of all those *Pomps* and *Honours*, otherwise due to her high *Birth* and *Quality*.

RICHARD II.

Hitherto we have seen the *Disloyalty* and *Disobedience* of the most *Eminent Personages* of the Nation severely punished by the Revenging *Hand* of *Providence*: In this Kings Reign, the rabble would needs undertake to be the Kings Reformers

formers, and like a *Monſtrous Hydra*, erecting their ſhapeleſs heads, began to hiſs againſt their Soveraigns *Regal Power* and *Authority*.

This *Prince* coming young to the Crown, had appointed for his Governour *John D.* of *Lancaſter* the *Kings Uncle*, who alſo aſſumed the Titles of King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; whoſe Government not pleaſing the *People*, by reaſon of a Tax Levied by *Poll* upon all *Perſons* above ſixteen Years of *Age*, moved the enraged Multitude to roul together in ſuch a dreadful Torrent, that the King and Kingdom, ſeemed as it were ſuddainly fallen under their moſt wicked fury.

There were in this rebellious Inſurrection, the Commons and Peaſants, principally thoſe of *Kent* and *Eſſex*; who drew into their Infernal *Aſſociation* the Neighbouring Countries of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridg*, *Surrey*, *Kent* and other places.

They of *Kent* embattel'd themſelves under two Banners of St. *George*, and threeſcore and ten diſplayed *Enſigns*, upon *Black Heath*, and from thence came to *London*, where the Generality of the *People* inclining to them, they became Maſters of Miſrule, and burnt the *Priory* of St. *Johns*, and the Magnificent *Palace* of the *Savoy* then belonging to the D. of *Lancaſter*; with all the Riches in it; and all this in a kind of *Holy Outrage*, throwing one of their Fellows into the flame, for having thruſt a piece of ſtollen *Plate* into his Boſom, like another *Achan*.

The Rebels of *Eſſex* marched to *Lambeth*, where they burnt all the *Archbiſhops* Goods, and defaced

all the Writings, Records, Rowles and Monuments of the Chancery; Nor was their desperate fury satisfyed to extend it self to the spoyl of *Houses* and *Substance*; they laid bloody hands also upon the most eminent and worthy personages in the *Kingdom*, *Simon Tibald* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and Sir *John Hales* Lord Prior of *St. Johns* and Treasurer of *England*, whom without respect to the Majestie of the *King*, or the priviledge of their *Honourable Dignities*, they most inhumanly murdered by cutting off their *Heads* upon *Tower-Hill*, in the midst of their Infernal shouts and impious Yels.

They had many Captains to lead them on and encourage them in their Mischievous Enterprizes, of which the chief were *Wat Tyler* of *Maidstone*, and *Jack Straw*; They had besides a Chaplain as Graceless as themselves, one *John Ball* an Excommunicated Priest, who with his precious Doctrine nourish't their enflamed Rage, and their Number was esteemed at one time to have been a hundred Thousand. Of these a great Number accepting the Kings Mercy, returned home, but then *Wat Tyler* nothing dismayed, but rather beleiving himself now surrounded with a more desperate and resolved party, who having refused the *Kings* Pardon, were bound to adhere to him in his Disloyalty, under pretence of disliking the Articles tendered to him by the *King*, sought to win time, till he might put in Execution his intended execrable Treasons, which were to murder the *King* and *Great Men* of the *Kingdom*, and to Erect

Petty

Petty Tyrannies to themſelves in every *Shire*. In *Norfolk* alſo one *John Littiſtar* a Dyer, had taken upon him the Title of *King of the Commons*, and in *Suffolk* one *John Wraw* another leud Prieſt, had aſſigned the ſame Dignity to one *John Weſtbroom*.

The Young King in theſe fears and dangers repaired to *Weſtminſter*, while *Wat Tyler* with his Camp of *Rakeſhames* attended in *Smithfield*, ſtill caviling with the conditions of Peace, till the *King* arriving from *Weſtminſter*, placed himſelf on *Horſback* before St. *Bartholomews* Gate, attended by *Walworth* Lord Mayor of the City, and others of high place and quality, and from thence ſent for the Lordly Rebel to come and ſpeak with him. Nor was it without great entreaty that the diſdainful Muſhrome vouchſaf'd to come, and when he came behaved himſelf ſo inſolently, that he offered to Murder Sir *John Newton* for his Omiſſion of ſome Punctillio of Reſpect, which he arrogated to his Uſurped Dignity, upon which he was preſently with a drawn Sword arreſted by *Walworth*, who followed his blows with that ſucceſs, that the new Prodigie of a Traytor was ſoon fell'd to the ground and ſlain, only pitied in this, that his fall was by an Honourable *Arm*, and not by the *Hand* of the Common Executioner.

The *Rable* ſeeing the fall of their Captain, prepared for extremity of *Revenge*, at what time the young *King* with a preſent Wit and Courage ſpur'd forth his *Horſe*, and bid the mutinous Throng follow him without being grieved for the loſs of a

Ribauld

Worceſter, and his *Hands* and *Feet* chopt off from the reſt of his *Body*: The King being thus at Liberty calls a *Parliament* at *Wincheſter*, by Authority of which, he ſeized into his *Hands* the *Charter* of *London* and other *Towns* that had ſided with the Rebels: Thoſe that were taken in the Battle were committed to ſafe Cuſtody, and all that had taken part with the Earl were Diſinherited, and a ratable diſtribution made of their Eſtates, to the *Kings* deſerving Friends. The Earls two Sons were attainted, and their Mother the Counteſs ſent out of *England* never to return. *Simon* the Eldeſt Son of the Earl, upon his Submiſſion, was Condemned to perpetual Exile, with only a ſmall allowance of *five Hundred* Marks a year for his Subſiſtance. As for the Clergy, *Ottobon* the Popes Legate Excommunicated the Biſhops of *Wincheſter*, *Worceſter*, *London* and *Chicheſter*, for adhering to the Rebels, and condemned the Clergy to pay their Tenths for ſeaven years to the King. And this was that which the Diſloyal *Leiceſter* and his Confederates got, inſtead of that *Power* and *unjuſt Authority* at which they aimed, for their *Treaſon* and *Infidelity* to their Soveraign.

EDWARD II.

In the Raign of *Edward the 2d.* upon the *Advancement* of the two *Spencers* to the Kings favour, *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and in a manner all the Barons of the *Kingdom*, as if it had been a Crime in the *King* to love any one but whom they pleas'd, never

never rested till by the Terrour of Rebellious Civil Arms, they had enforced the King to baniſh his two favourites.

Thereupon the *King* manfully reſolving to die in the quarrel, or bring his Lords to be at his diſpoſal, levies an Army, marches to *Ciceſter*, taking many Caſtles and beſeiging others.

This put the Barons into ſuch a Conſternation, that many of them deſerted their Chieftain the Earl of *Lancaſter*, and rendred themſelves to the Kings Mercy. Others were apprehended, as were the two *Mortimers*; the reſt ſent to *Wallingford* Caſtle. However the Faction, tho weaken'd by theſe defections, made head in the North under the Earl of *Lancaſter*: Thither the *King* marched, and with the only ſhew of his Army made the Earl fly to *Burton* upon *Trent*. Nor did the diſpleaſure of *Heaven*, nor the revenging *Arm* of Soveraign Power leave them ſo; for at *Borrough-bridge Humfrey de Bohun*, one of the Chief Rebels was ſlain by a *Welſhman*, who thruſt him from under the Bridge into his Body with his *Spear*. The Earl of *Lancaſter* alſo, with other Principal Barons and Knights, to the number of Fourſcore and ten were alſo taken *Priſoners*, by Perſons of no great Note, the Captains of *Carleil* and *York*, who with conſiderable forces out of thoſe parts, ſtopt the farther *Progreſs* of the Rebels at *Borrough-bridg* already mentioned.

The Earl of *Lancaſter* with five or ſix Barons more were beheaded at *Pontfraict*. The Lords *Clifford*, *Mowbray* and *Dey-vil* were hanged in Iron

Chains at *York*; the Lord *Badlesmore* was Executed at *Canterbury*, and others in other places, as the Lord *John Clifford* at *Glocester*, the Lord *Henry Teys* at *London*, and at *Windsor* the Lord *Francis de Aldenham*; all which miserable Tragedies were only the *dire Effects* of *Disloyalty* and *Rebellion*.

True it is, that this unfortunate *Prince* was deposed by the revengful Contrivances of a *Disloyal Wife* overswayed and governed by the most *Ambitious* and vindicative Rebel then alive, *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*. But *Heaven* would not permit that either should long enjoy the Fruits of that dismal Tragedy which they had acted: For *Mortimer* when he least suspected it, was ravished by the Young King from the Embraces of his *Adulterous Mother*, and ignominiously hanged at the common Gallows at *Tiborn*. The Queen Mother was deprived of all her *Ample Dower*, confined within the streight Limits of a narrow aboad at *Risings* near *London*, put to a short *Pension* and *Allowance* of only a thousand *Pounds per annum*, upon which she liv'd a solitary Widow for thirty Years together, debarred of all those *Pomps* and *Honours*, otherwise due to her high *Birth* and *Quality*.

RICHARD II.

Hitherto we have seen the *Disloyalty* and *Disobedience* of the most *Eminent Persons* of the Nation severely punished by the Revenging *Hand* of *Providence*: In this Kings Reign, the rabble would needs undertake to be the Kings Reformers

formers, and like a *Monſtrous Hydra*, erecting their ſhapeleſs heads, began to hiſs againſt their Soveraigns *Regal Power* and *Authority*.

This *Prince* coming young to the Crown, had appointed for his Governour *John D.* of *Lancaſter* the *Kings Uncle*, who alſo aſſumed the Titles of King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*; whoſe Government not pleaſing the *People*, by reaſon of a Tax Levied by *Poll* upon all *Perſons* above fixteen Years of *Age*, moved the enraged Multitude to roul together in ſuch a dreadful Torrent, that the King and Kingdom, ſeemed as it were ſuddainly fallen under their moſt wicked fury.

There were in this rebellious Inſurrection, the Commons and *Peaſants*, principally thoſe of *Kent* and *Eſſex*; who drew into their Infernal *Aſſociation* the Neighbouring Countries of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridg*, *Surrey*, *Kent* and other places.

They of *Kent* embattel'd themſelves under two Banners of St. *George*, and threeſcore and ten diſplayed *Enſigns*, upon *Black Heath*, and from thence came to *London*, where the Generality of the *People* inclining to them, they became Maſters of Miſrule, and burnt the *Priory* of St. *Johns*, and the Magnificent *Palace* of the *Savoy* then belonging to the D. of *Lancaſter*; with all the Riches in it; and all this in a kind of *Holy Outrage*, throwing one of their Fellows into the flame, for having thruſt a piece of ſtollen *Plate* into his Boſom, like another *Achan*.

The Rebels of *Eſſex* marched to *Lambeth*, where they burnt all the *Archbiſhops* Goods, and defaced

all the Writings, Records, Rowles and Monuments of the Chancery; Nor was their desperate fury satisfyed to extend it self to the spoyl of *Houses* and *Substance*; they laid bloody hands also upon the most eminent and worthy personages in the *Kingdom*, *Simon Tibald* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and Sir *John Hales* Lord Prior of *St. Johns* and Treasurer of *England*, whom without respect to the Majestie of the *King*, or the priviledge of their *Honourable Dignities*, they most inhumanly murdered by cutting off their *Heads* upon *Tower-Hill*, in the midst of their Infernal shouts and impious Yels.

They had many Captains to lead them on and encourage them in their Mischievous Enterprizes, of which the chief were *Wat Tyler* of *Maidstone*, and *Jack Straw*; They had besides a Chaplain as Graceless as themselves, one *John Ball* an Excommunicated Priest, who with his precious Doctrine nourish't their enflamed Rage, and their Number was esteemed at one time to have been a hundred Thousand. Of these a great Number accepting the Kings Mercy, returned home, but then *Wat Tyler* nothing dismayed, but rather beleiving himself now surrounded with a more desperate and resolved party, who having refused the *Kings* Pardon, were bound to adhere to him in his Disloyalty, under pretence of disliking the Articles tendered to him by the *King*, sought to win time, till he might put in Execution his intended execrable Treasons, which were to murder the *King* and *Great Men* of the *Kingdom*, and to Erect

Petty

Petty Tyrannies to themſelves in every *Shire*. In *Norfolk* alſo one *John Littiſtar* a Dyer, had taken upon him the Title of *King of the Commons*, and in *Suffolk* one *John VVraw* another leud Prieſt, had aſſigned the ſame Dignity to one *John VVeſtbroom*.

The Young King in theſe fears and dangers repaired to *VVeſtminſter*, while *VVat Tyler* with his Camp of *Rakeſhames* attended in *Smithfield*, ſtill caviling with the conditions of Peace, till the *King* arriving from *VVeſtminſter*, placed himſelf on *Horſback* before St. *Bartholomews* Gate, attended by *Walworth* Lord Mayor of the City, and others of high place and quality, and from thence ſent for the Lordly Rebel to come and ſpeak with him. Nor was it without great entreaty that the diſdainful Muſhrome vouchſaf'd to come, and when he came behaved himſelf ſo inſolently, that he offered to Murder Sir *John Newton* for his Omiſſion of ſome Punctillio of Reſpect, which he arrogated to his Uſurped Dignity, upon which he was preſently with a drawn Sword arreſted by *Walworth*, who followed his blows with that ſucceſs, that the new Prodigie of a Traytor was ſoon fell'd to the ground and ſlain, only pitied in this, that his fall was by an Honourable *Arm*, and not by the *Hand* of the Common Executioner.

The *Rable* ſeeing the fall of their Captain, prepared for extremity of *Revenge*, at what time the young *King* with a preſent Wit and Courage ſpur'd forth his *Horſe*, and bid the mutinous Throng follow him without being grieved for the loſs of a

Ribauld

Ribauld and *Traytor*, for that he would be their Captain, upon which the Multitude not daring to lift up a *Hand* againſt him (ſuch is the awe of real Majeſtie) preſſed after him into the Field, beleiving themſelves now ſure of their deſires. In the mean while the Lord Mayor ſlips into the City, Arms immediately a thouſand ſtout Citizens, and with *Tyler's Head* born before them, ſpeeds to the Kings relief.

The *Rebels* now ſeeing themſelves hem'd in with Armed Men, ſome fled, ſome fell upon their knees, and anſwerably to their baſeneſs beg'd their lives, who lately thought themſelves both Maſters of the Field, and of the *King* himſelf.

In *Norfolk*, *Henry de Spencer* Biſhop of the Dioceſs, making uſe of St. *Peters* Sword, flew into the *Rebels Trenches*, and after he had ſlain a great number of the Diſloyal Croud, cauſed their Muſhroom *King Litteſtar*, to be drawn and hang'd, and then to have his *Head* chopt off.

Into *Eſſex* the Lord *Thomas* of *Woodſtock* the *Kings* Uncle, with Sir *Thomas Percy* were ſent, where the *Rebels* were ſtrong in Number, they were nevertheleſs broken at the very firſt charge made upon them.

The ſame *Fortune* attended them in all other parts where they had embody'd; ſo that at length being all queli'd and diſſipated, nothing remained but the deſerved puniſhment of their deteſted Inſolence; for which about 15 hundred were Executed in ſeveral places. And this end for the preſent had theſe Infernal

nal Attempts of the baſer People, in which was plainly to be beheld the hideous Face of *Anarchie* and *Plebeian Rage*, which tho' it be violent for the time, yet ſeldome proves durable, ſtill melting at the Approach of over-awing *Majeſty*; it being obſerved, That the heat of this popular Fury did not laſt above eight days.

But to ſhew that the People are only like good *Tools*, altogether ineffectual unleſs in the hands of them that know how to make uſe of them, the enſuing *Rebellion* of the *Lords*, was an apparent Argument: For tho they could not manage themſelves, yet being in the hands of them that knew how to make advantage of their Diſcontents, and their Robuſtious Numbers, they wrought that miſchief to their Soveraign as ſturdy Inſtruments, which they could not effect by their *Impolitick Contrivances*. Nor were the Diſcontented Lords negligent to lay hold of the Opportunity, while they were in this floating Humour.

The Duke of *Ireland*, whom the *King* moſt Cordially lov'd, for that very reaſon was become a great Eye-ſore to ſeveral of the Nobility, but more eſpecially to the Duke of *Gloceſter*, one of the Kings Uncles; for that the Duke of *Ireland* had Repudiated his Wife near Kinſ-woman to the *King* and him, and had taken to his Bed one of the *Queens* Women, a *Bohemian* of mean Birth.

This Injury to his Kinſ-woman boyl'd in *Gloceſters* Stomach, and therefore under the pretence of *Reformation*, and removing *Evil Counſellors*, he Confederates with the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the

the Earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Marshal*, and others at *Arundel* in *Essex*, where they also take an Oath of *Secresie*, and conclude to raise a Power against the *King* to obtain what they aim'd at, not *Reformation*, but *Revenge*, and the Mastery of their *Gentle Soveraign*, by main force.

This Conspiracy was Discovered by *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, a Party in the *Plot* to the *King*; upon which the Duke of *Gloceſter* was surprized by *Mowbray*, who waited for him in the Woods thorough which he was to pass, and sent Prisoner to *Callis*. The Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick*, with the Lord *Cobham*, and Sir *John Cheney*, were likewise Arrested, and Committed to safe Custody. And now what was the Fruits of this Topping piece of Disloyalty, hatch'd by these Personages of such eminent degree? The Earls of *Arundel* and *Warwick* Convicted before the Duke of *Lancaster*, *Lord High Steward* for their Tryals, for the *Treasons* already Rehears'd: the former lost his Head, and the other was Banish'd to the *Isle of Man*, though under the same Sentence of Condemnation. The Duke of *Gloceſter* was put to Death at *Callis*, being too much the Darling of the unruly Multitude to be brought to publick Justice. As for those that were his Favourites, by their ill-Counsels and worse management of Affairs, betray'd him to his Depoſal; they, for their Disloyalty to his Succeſſour, had their Portion of Calamity in the next *King*'s Reign.

HENRY

HENRY IV.

Henry the fourth, while Duke of *Lancaſter*, having made his claim to the Crown, it was by all the *States* of the *Kingdom* with one conſent granted, That the ſaid *Lord Duke* ſhould Reign over them: and thereupon he was firſt placed in the *Royal Throne* by the Arch-biſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, and afterwards ſolemnly Crowned and Anointed at *Weſtminſter*, which certainly inveſted him in all the Prerogatives of an *Engliſh Monarch*, and thereby the Fealty and Homage of all his Subjects became due to him.

But ſcarce was he warm in his new Atchieved Soveraignty, when a Neſt of powerful Enemies began to hatch his Deſtruction under the ſhadow of his own Wings. The chief in the Conſpiracy, were the Earls of *Huntington*, *Rutland*, *Kent*, and *Salisbury*, the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, and ſeveral others of great Quality. The main Point of the *Plot* was to Kill the *King* and his *Son*, and to reſtore depoſed *Richard*; But the *Plot* was Diſcovered firſt by the Earl of *Rutland*, and then by the *Lord Mayor*: tho' with ſo ſhort a warning, that the *King* was ſcarce out of danger, when the Earls of *Kent* and *Salisbury* entred *Windſor Caſtle* with four hundred Men, with a Reſolution to have ſeized upon the *King*.

The two *Lords* having thus miſſed their Prey, Marched away to *Wallingford*, thence to *Abington*, and ſo to *Circeſter*, giving out as they went, That *King Richard* was at Liberty, and at *Pontfract*, at the

Head of a hundred thouſand Men. But this Report not taking with the People, they ſuborn'd one *Maunden*, who had been one of *Richards* Chaplains, very like him in Features and Complexion, to take upon him the perſon of the *King*.

But the Event was not anſwerable to the Project; for the *Townſmen* of *Ciceſter* fell upon the two Earls with that Vigour, That they took 'em both Priſoners; and ſeeing their Town on Fire, which was procured by ſome of the *Lords Followers*, the better to reſcue them again, while the people were buſied in the quenching the Flames, they immediately hal'd their Noble Priſoners forth, and without more delay, according to the Method of *Popular Juſtice*, ſever'd their Heads from their Bodies. The Earl of *Huntington* was Apprehended in *Eſſex*, and Beheaded at *Pleſhie*, at the Inſtigation of the Widow of the late Duke of *Gloceſter*, put to Death at *Callis* by *Richard*. The Lord *Spencer* had the like Execution done upon him at *Briſtol*: and *Maunden* the *Counterfeit Richard*, was Drawn, Hang'd, and Headed; there being no leſs then Nineteen in all that were put to Death for this Conſpiracy, only the Biſhop of *Carliſle* was preſerved alive by the Kings Clemency after Sentence of Condemnation. So far was *Heaven* from being propitious to Subjects in their Officious intermedling with the Rights of Crowned Princes, who when once they come to be anointed, are the *Sacred Wards* and *Pupils* of God himſelf. Nor would God permit thoſe raſh Attempters againſt their *Reigning Monarch* to *regain*, what their former Prince

Prince had been forced to loſe and reſign, through their unfaithful Conduct of his *Proſperity*.

Several other Conſpiracies there were of Perſons of meaner Rank, which being Diſcovered (as all *Clandeſtine Treacheries generally* are) the firſt that fell under the *Kings Juſtice* was a *Prieſt* of *Ware*, who was *Drawn* and *Hang'd*; the ſame fate befel *Walter Baldock Prior* of *Lawnd*. A *Fryer Minorite* was likewiſe for concealment *Hang'd* in his *Fryers Weeds*; and not long after eight *Franciſcans* for the ſame Confederacy ended their Days by the hand of the *Common Executioner*: as alſo did Sir *Roger Clarendon*, Reputed to be the Natural Son of the *Black Prince*. For the *King* being endanger'd in the Main, reſolved to ſpare none upon whom the Crime or Concealment was found.

But if theſe had any pretence or colour while depoſed *Richard* was yet alive, yet the *Fiery Hotſpur*, the Earl of *Northumberland*'s Son, and the Earl of *Worceſter* his Fathers Brother after *Richard*'s Deceaſe, could alledge no excuſe for thoſe fatal *Animoſities* which Armed them againſt their Sovereign, to both their Confuſions.

However, the colourable cauſes of their taking Armes, were the uſual *Paintings* and *Flouriſhes* that ſet off ſuch Attempts, the great care of the *Common-wealths Reformation*, and their own ſafety. But the *Kernel* of their Deſign was, to thruſt *Henry* out of his Seat, and deprive him of his Life, and then to advance the Title of *Mortimer*, *Earl of March*, their neareſt Kinſ-man. To this purpoſe, *Pierce*, *Mortimer*, and *Owen Glendour* of *Wales*, ha-

ving entred into a Triple Confederacy, and divided *England* and *Wales* between them, Young *Hotſpur* firſt makes Head about *Cheſter* and the *Marches*, to whom with the privity of his Father, repaired the Old Earl of *Worceſter*, leaving the Government of the Young Prince and his Houſhold, over which the *King* had placed him.

On the other ſide the *Kings Armies* with all ſpeed, and with the Prince his Son, Guarded by a conſiderable Force, advances towards *Shrewsbury*, before which Town *Hotſpur* was ſat down, and juſt ready to give the Aſſault; when the *Royal Standard* being Diſcovered, he was forc'd to draw off from that Enterprize, ſo that now he thought of nothing more then to Embattle his *Army*, conſiſting of fourteen thouſand ſtrong and hardy Blades, to try the Fortune of War againſt an approved Souldier.

Nevertheleſs Peace was offer'd and had enſu'd, but that the miſchievous Earl of *Worceſter*, by miſreporting and falſifying his Sovereigns words, precipated his *Nephew* into ſuddain Battle.

The Kings Courage was not ſmall in the Fight, as neither was the Danger: The Young Prince of *VVales* being Wounded with an Arrow in the Face, the Lord *Piercy*, and Earl *Douglaſs*, then whom it is ſaid, That the wide World had not two greater Champions, inſtead of ſpending themſelves upon the Multitude, bent all their fierceneſs upon the King, in whoſe Perſon they were ſure ten thouſand fell. With this Reſolution they moſt furiouſly ruſh'd forward with their Spears and Swords,

Swords, but the Earl of *Dunbar* diſcovering their purpoſe, drew the King from the place which he had deſign'd to make good, and thereby in likelihood ſav'd his Life; for the *Standard* was overthrown, the *Standard* Bearer ſlain, and ten other Knights Fighting to defend the *Standard*, all mortally Wounded: beſides that, *Douglaſs* with his own hand ſlew three that day that were ſeverally in the *Kings Coat-Armour*, ſo that many thought that the King had been kill'd, and ran out of the Field.

Thus laſted a moſt obſtinate and bloody Conteſt between a Sovereign and his Rebellious Subjects for above three hours, till at length *Hotſpur* ſtill Riding in the Head of the Battle in contempt of *Death* and *Danger* met with his match, and was ſlain by an unknown hand, with whoſe fall the Courages of all the reſt fell into their Feet, of which they made the ſpeedieſt uſe they could to ſave themſelves.

Rebellion and Diſloyalty thus vanquiſhed in the Field, and Treaſon having by Providence loſt her chief ſupport, the Earl of *Worceſter*, Sir *Richard Vernan*, and the *Baron* of *Kinderton*, three of the moſt eminent Rebels, had their Heads chopt off the next day but one after the Battle; And as for the Earl of *Northumberland*, though his Life was pardoned, yet his Revenues were Confiſcated, and himſelf reduced to a Penſion of Neceſſary Maintenance, which (however) the King, when he had ſufficiently humbled him, out of a particular favour and compaſſion toward him, reſtored him afterwards

afterwards in Parliament, all which nevertheleſs did not ſave his *Head* at the long run.

No ſooner was this *Rebellion* thus appeaſed, but *Tho. Mowbray, E. Marſhal*, diſliking it ſeems the Carriage of publick matters, draws *Richard le Scroope* Arch-biſhop of *York* into a new Conſpiracy, in full hope that the Earl of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Bardolph*, the Citizens of *York* and the common People would aſſiſt their Cauſe, which was gloſſed with the uſual ſpecious pretence of redreſſing publick abuſes. The Earl of *Weſtmoreland* hearing of this Attempt, gathers a force together to encounter 'em, but perceiving himſelf too feeble, he betakes himſelf to ſtratagem, and by feigning to Embrace the Quarrel got both the Ring-leaders into his own Power, and preſented them as an acceptable Oblation to the King, who Sacrificed the Traiterous Heads both of the Earl and the Arch-biſhop, to his juſt Anger. Which done, the King purſued the Earl of *Northumberland*, who notwithſtanding all his late favours was relapſed again into his former Diſloyalty, and the Lord *Bardolph*, and forced them both to take Sanctuarie in *Scotland*, with the loſs of his Caſtles and Mannors, which the King ſeized a ſecond time into his own *Hands*. The ſaid Earl and Lord, not long after endeavouring to raiſe new ſtirs in the North of *England*, were encountered by the Sheriff of *Yorkſhire*, at what time the Earl was ſlain out right, and the Lord *Bardolph* mortally wounded. The Head of the Earl was chopt from his dead Body, and being ignominiouſly carried

ried through the City of *London*, was fixed upon *London Bridge*, so difficult a thing it is for Traytors to be assured of rest and quiet in their Graves.

HENRY V.

This Warlike and Renowned Prince found so much Employment abroad for the Active Spirits of his Fiery Nobles, that open Rebellion had no leisure to set on foot the Intreagues of Disloyal Contrivance, only the Reign of this most vertuous Prince affords one Remarkable Example of Divine Justice, upon the most detestable and inhumane Machinations against a Soveraign Prince so little deserving such ill usage, that ever could harbour in the breast of Men pretending to Honour and High Birth. For the King of *France* having tryed all ways to divert the Storm that threatned his *Dominions* from the *English Invasion*, and every way frustrated in his Expectations, at length sent over a Million of Gold to the Earl of *Cambridge*, the Lord *Scroop* and *Grey*, all three at that time in special favour with the King, either to betray *Henry* into his Hands, or to Murder him before he could arrive in *Normandy*. These persons unworthily tempted with such a Golden bait, to make their Faction the stronger, though *Scroop* was Lord *Treasurer*, *Grey* a *Privy Councellour*, and *Cambridg* Son of *Edmund* Duke of *York*, meant to draw in *Edmund* Earl of *March*, the Heir to *Lionel D.* of *Clarence*, and the next in Succession of the House

Houſe of *York*, and revealing to him their intended purpoſed, enforced him to ſwear to their Secrecie, which if he refuſed they threatened his *Death*; whereupon the *Duke* required but an hours Reſpite which being with great difficulty granted, he went to the King and revealed the Conſpiracy but the *Night* before the *Day* that the King intended to put to Sea.

Upon which the Parties being apprehended and brought before the King, in the preſence of many of the Nobility, the Magnanimous *Henry* thus ſpake. "With what Horror O Lord, may any "true *Engliſh Heart* conſider, that you for plea- "ſing of a Forraign *Enemy*, ſhould imbrue your "Hands in our Blood, as alſo in the Blood of our "Brethren to the ruin of your Native Soil! Re- "venge herein though I ſeek not, yet for the ſafe- "guard of you my dear Friends, and for the Pre- "ſervation of the Realm, I am by Place and Office "to Miniſter a remedy againſt theſe Offenders. "Then addreſſing himſelf to the three *Traytors*, "Get ye hence therefore, ſaid *He*, Miſerable "Wretches, and receive the juſt reward of your "*Deſerts*, wherein God give you Repentance for "your ſo foul Crimes.

After which they were all three upon a legal Tryal and Conviction, beheaded at *Southampton*, to their *Eternal Infamy*.

HEN-

HENRY VI.

Truly might this Prince be called a Prince of Peace, had not the Title which he held, requiring ſeverily and Proweſs, not Meekneſs and Devotion, to defend it, involved him in the moſt ruinous Wars that ever afflicted *England*; *for* now the *Houſe* of *York* reſuming freſh hopes from the weakneſs of a Young, Gentle and Religious Soveraign, lays the Foundations of bloody Deſigns and diſmal Tragedies, nor was it the meaneſt of their Projects to ſow the Seeds of *Diſloyalty* and *Diſobedience* among the People, who were to be the Inſtruments and Tools for the Maſter Workmen to make uſe of. For the heat of Faction, as the preternatural and ſultry heats of Summer, engender infectious Animals and Inſects to fill the Air with their Contagion, produces thoſe popular Tumults, that no leſs moleſt the quiet State of Kingdoms; and this Factious *Heat* it was that begot that peſtiferous Inſurrection in this Kings Reign, under the Inſolent and Hair-brain'd Conduct, if I may ſo call it of *Cade* and his followers, ſo pernicious to the Common-weal, though more ruinous to the Authors.

Hence it came to paſs, that the Commons of *Kent*, cheriſhed and emboldened by perſons of high Quality and Contrivance, took Arms againſt their Soveraign. They were headed by one *Jack Cade*, who had been *Servant* to *Sir Thomas Dacre* a *Suſſex* Gentleman: But having killed a Woman with Child, he was forced to abjure the Land, and to

turn *French*, to whom he ſwore *Service*. But now returning, he is the Inſtrument to hang out *Mortimers* Name, like a diſplayed *Enſign*, to draw a party, feigning to be Couſin to the *Duke* of *York*: This *Cade*, whom others call *John Mendal*, or rather *John Merral*, having drawn great Numbers to follow him, encamped at *Black-Heath*, and in his Writings called himſelf the *Captain of Kent*. His pretences, like thoſe of all *Diſloyal Actions* were the common good, with others of the ſame alluring ſtrain. But his particular demands were,

1. That *Richard Duke of York* ſhould be ſent for out of *Ireland*, and with others, whoſe Names were only ſet down for Stales and Colour, be principally uſed in Council.

2. That the Authors of the *Duke* of *Gloceſters* death might be brought to Condign Puniſhment.

Thus Traiterouſly to the Kings Welfare, and ſcandalouſly to the Kings gentle Government did this arrogant Traytor pretend to write to his *Soveraign*. The King moved with the Indignitie and Danger of theſe bravely advances with an Army toward the Rebels, upon which their Captain retires with his Rabble to *Sennock* in the ſame County; the King ſuppoſing he had fled, ſends after him *Sir Humfrey Stafford* with ſome forces: But *Cade* made a bold halt at *Sennock*, and after a long fight ſlew *Sir Humfrey* with ſeveral others, and then armed himſelf in the ſlain Knights habiliments, and wore his guilt *Spurs*. The King and Queen having Intelligence of this Misfortune, leave

leave the Tower of *London* in the Custody of the Lord *Scales*, and one *Matthew Gough* a famous Souldier, and the City to the Fidelity of the Lord Mayor, departing themselves for *Kenelworth*. However the *Headlong* Vulgar of *London* favouring the Rebels, gave them Entrance within the Walls, where the Arch-Traytor took upon him to fine one of the Aldermen *five Hundred* Marks, for proposing to make resistance. At the same time also the *Essex Men* were encamped upon *Mile-end-Green*, equally involv'd in the same *Disloyalty*.

Cade thus admitted into the City, as he March'd thorough *Canon-Street* struck his hand upon *London-Stone*, crying out, *Now is* Mortimer *Lord of this City*. And then proceeding to act the Tyrants Part, sends for the *Lord Say*, Treasurer of *England*, Committed to the *Tower* by the *King*, a little before his departure, at the Instigation of his worst Adviser, and caus'd that Noble Gentleman to be Beheaded in *Cheap-side*, and his Body to be cut into Quarters; by which loss of so trusty and grave a Person, the *King's* Party was not a little weaken'd.

The next *Tragedy* was *Cromer's*, the *High Sheriff* of *Kent*, and Son in-Law to the said Lady, who was drag'd out of the *Fleet*, and had his Head Sacrificed upon *Mile-end-Green*, to aton the *Essex Rebells*, without any Tryal or Ceremony of Law. The *Major*, and wiser wealthy Citizens, over-rul'd by *Faction* till then, grow now apprehensive of their danger, and secretly send to the *Lord Scales* for aid, who sends *Matthew Gough* to their assistance; upon which the *Kentish Men* ran furiously

to their Armes, seeing their entrance into the City was barr'd, for they us'd every Night to retreat into *Southwark*, where their Captain had taken up his head Quarters. *Cade* therefore endeavours to open his passage by force, but in spight of all his power, the Citizens made good the Bridge against him, though with the loss of *Gough* himself, and several others.

At length to put a quick-end to their miseries, Impunity is proclaim'd for all Offenders, and sent to the *Rebels* in the *King*'s Name by the *Arch-bishop* of *Canterbury*, *Lord-Chancellor* under the *Great-Seal* of *England*; upon which assurance of their safeties the *Rebels* disperse, and leave their *Pestilent Impostour* in the *Sudds*. It was time then for *Cade* to seek for shelter; but upon a sum of Money set upon his Head for any one that should kill or take the *Counterfeit Mortimer*, he was at length discover'd, and slain by one *Alexander Eden*, a Gentleman of *Kent*. After which, his Carcass was brought up to *London*, where he had the *Honour* to have his *Head* set *Sentinel* upon *London-bridge*, and his Quarters advanced in several parts of the County, where he was laying the Sandy Foundations of his vainly fancy'd future *Grandeur*. Some six and twenty more also fell by the stroke of *Justice* for a terror to the rest, who now Conscious of their Crimes, where they had revel'd in *Disloyalty* before, came to *Black Heath* in their Shirts, to implore the *King*'s mercy: who satisfyed with the punishment of the *Ringleaders*, was easily induc'd to pardon the submissive.

Nor

Nor may it be omitted, That the Duke of *Buckingham*, by whoſe popular ſway in the Nation, *Richard* the Third advanced himſelf to the Crown, by ſhedding the Blood of ſo many *Innocent Peers*, and the Murder of the *Lawful Heirs*, at all which violent Proceedings the Duke moſt *Trayterouſly* conniv'd, was the firſt who revolting from *Richard*, after he was become his Sovereign, who being himſelf betray'd by his own Servant, whoſe Fortunes he had particularly raiſed, that fell a Sacrifice to *Richard's* revenge for confederating with the Biſhop of *Ely* and others, to reſtore the *Lancaſtrian* Line, being Beheaded without any Legal Proceedings or Form of Juſtice.

HENRY VII.

Henry the Seventh, as a Prince that had been victorious in Battle, and at the beginning of his Reign had prevailed with the Parliament in what ever he deſired, and had the ring of the Peoples acclamation ſtill in his Ears, thought the reſt of his Reign would have been but a Play, and the meer *enjoying* of a *Kingdom*. But he did much overcaſt his Fortunes, which for many years together prov'd full of broken Seas and Tempeſts. For e're he was hardly warm in his Government, as he was taking a Progreſs to viſit and ſettle the North parts of *England*, he was no ſooner arrived at *Lincoln*, but he received Intelligence that the Lord *Lovel* and the two *Staffords* were eſcaped out of Sanctuary, no body could tell whether; which Adver-

Advertiſement the King at firſt deſpiſed and continued his Journey to *York*, but when he was come thither, he received freſh *News* that *Lovel* was at *Hand* with a great *Power* of *Men*, and that the *Staffords* were in *Arms* in *Worceſterſhire*, and were preparing to Aſſail the City of *Worceſter* it ſelf. Upon this the *King* ſends a force of *three Thouſand Men*, under the Conduct of the *D.* of *Bedford*, againſt the Chief Rebel the Lord *Lovel*, giving Commiſſion however to the *Duke*, to Proclaim his pardon to all that would come in, which fell out as the *King* Expected. For upon the Proclamation of Pardon, the Lord *Lovel* miſtruſting his own followers fled away into *Lancaſhire*, and from thence into *Flanders* to the Lady *Margaret*.

The two *Staffords* and their forces hearing what had happened to the Lord *Lovel*, deſpaired and diſperſed: But being both taken out of Sanctuary, which was then thought to be no ſufficient Refuge for Rebels, the *Elder Brother* was Executed at *Tyburn*, and the *Younger Brother* as being ſeduced by the *Elder* Brother received his Pardon. And this was the diſaſtrous Event of the firſt Rebellion happening in this Kings *Reign*; which might have been a ſufficient warning to others, but that *Rebellion* is a Monſter that has neither *Eyes* nor *Ears*.

In his ſecond year was acted that famous *Farce* of *Lambert Simnel*, which coſt him a ſecond Puſh for his *Royal Diadem*, before he could pull the Idol down.

This *Lambert Simnel* was a Bakers Son of the Age of *fifteen Years*, a well Favoured and Beautiful

ful *Youth*, and one who had ſomething of extraordinary Dignity and Grace, fulneſs of Aſpect in his Countenance. This *Youth* living in *Oxford*, under the tuition of *Richard Simon* a ſubtle Prieſt, it came into the Prieſt's mind, hearing what Men talked abroad, to cauſe this Lad to Counterfeit and Perſonate the ſecond Son of *Edward* the *fourth*, ſuppoſed to be murthered in the *Tower*; but afterwards changed his mind, to take upon him the Perſon of the Lord *Edward Plantagenet* then Priſoner in the *Tower*, with great Pains and Induſtry inſtructed him in the part which he was to Act.

But becauſe he doubted there would be too near looking, and too near a proſpective into his diſguiſe, if he ſhould diſplay his Counterfeit in *England*, he thought it more convenient at a diſtance, and therefore ſailed with his *Scholar* into *Ireland*, where the affection to the *Houſe* of *York* was moſt in Height.

Simons firſt Addreſs was to the Lord *Fitz Gerard*, Earl of *Kildare* and Deputy of *Ireland*, before whoſe Eyes he caſt ſuch a Miſt, by force of his own Inſinuation and the Carriage of his Pupil, who expreſſed a perfect natural Princely behaviour, as left him fully poſſeſſed that it was the true *Plantagenet*. The Earl preſently communicated the matter with ſome of the Nobles and others at firſt ſecretly, but finding them equally affected with himſelf, he ſuffered the buſineſs to take Air and vent it ſelf abroad, on purpoſe to taſte the Inclinations of the People, who if the great ones were in a forwardneſs, were themſelves all in a fury, entertaining

tertaining this ſame Airy *Phantoſme* with an Incredible Obſervance; ſo that with marvellous Conſent and Applauſe this *Counterfeit Plantagenet* was brought with great Solemnity to the Caſtle of *Dublin*, and there ſaluted, ſerened and honoured as a King, all Allegiance to *King Henry* being laid aſide: And within a few days after, he was proclaimed *King* in *Dublin*, by the Name of *Edward the ſixth*, there being not ſo much as a Sword all this while drawn in King *Henry's* Quarrel.

Upon this the King ſummons his Counſel together, and upon Mature deliberation, ſuſpecting upon what Hinges the Plot mov'd, thruſts the Queen Dowager *Edward the fourth's* Widow into the Nunnery of *Berdmonſey*, and ſeizes all her Lands and Goods, orders *Edward Plantagenet* then a cloſe Priſoner in the Tower, to be ſhewn to the People in the moſt notorious and publick manner that could be deviſed; and ſets forth a Proclamation of general Pardon, to all that would reveal their Offences and ſubmit by a day, all which Reſults of the Councel were duly Executed.

In the mean while the Rebels in *Ireland* were not idle, but had ſent private Meſſengers both into *England* and *Flanders*; who in both places had wrought effects of no ſmall Importance. For in *England* they won to their party the Earl of *Lincoln*, a perſon of great wit and courage, who was induced to participate with the Action of *Ireland*, not upon the ſtrength of the Proceedings there, which he looked upon but as a Bubble, and as knowing the pretended *Plantagenet* to be but an Idol:

But

But upon Letters from the Dutches of *Burgundy*, upon whose Succors and Foundation for the enterprice there seemed to be a more solid Foundation: With which resolution he sailed secretly into *Flanders*, where he met the Lord *Lovel*, having left a Correspondence in *England* with Sir *Tho. Broughton*, a man of great *Power* and *Dependencies* in *Lancashire*. Thereupon it was concluded that the two Lords Assisted with a Regiment of 2000 Almains, under the Command of *Martin Swart* an old experienced Captain, should pass over into *Ireland* to the new upstart King. After these two Lords were arrived in *Ireland*, the party taking Courage, as seeing themselves in a Body first for a Bravery Crowned their Mushroom Prince in the Cathedral Church of *Dublin*, and then calling a Council, it was resolved with all speed to transport their forces into *England*.

Not long after the Rebels with their King under the leading of the Earl of *Lincoln*, the Lord *Lovel*, the Earl of *Kildare* and Collonel *Swart* landed at *Fouldrey* in *Lancashire*, whither repaired to them Sir *Tho. Broughton* with some few Companies of *English*.

Upon this the King marches as far as *Coventry*, and from thence sent forth some Troops of light Horsemen for discovery, and to intercept some straglers for the gaining of Intelligence.

But the Rebels took their way to *York* without spoiling the Country, or committing the least Act of Hostility, the better to put themselves into the favour of the People, and personate their King as being one that was sparing and compassionate to-

ward his Subjects. But the *Snowbal* did not gather as was expected; so that the Earl of *Lincoln* deceived of his hopes of the Countries Concords to him, and seeing the business past recalling, resolved to make on where the King was, and to give him battle, and thereupon marched toward *Newark*, thinking to have surprized the Town: But the *King* being reinforced with a supply of six Thousand Men, brought him by the Earl of *Shrewsbury* and the Lord *Strange*, put himself between the Enemies Camp and *Newark*. The Earl nothing dismayed came forward to a little Village called *Stoke*, and there encamped that night upon the Brow of a Hill. The next day the King presented him Battle upon the Plain; Nor did the Rebellious Earl refuse him, but coming down, joyned Battle with him: The fight was fierce and obstinate for three hours; but at length the Victory fell to the *King*, to whom of right it belonged. The Chieftains of the Rebels, the Earl of *Lincoln*, the Lord *Lovel*, the Earl of *Kildare*, Sir *Thomas Broughton* and *Swart* were all slain: The Young Counterfeit *Plantagenet*, now *Lambert Simnel* again with his Crafty Tutor were all taken Prisoners, so that the King was now absolute Master of the whole Rebellion. As for *Lambert Simnel* he was preferred from wearing a Counterfeit Crown to be a turn-broach in the Kings Kitching: and his Tutor being committed a close Prisoner, was never heard of more. All the *Adherents* and *Abettors* of these *Rebels* were strictly enquired after, and some punished by Death, others by

Fines and Ranſomes, which though it ſpared Death, reduc'd the unwary partakers to want and poverty, far worſe then Death.

Not long after the Parliament having given the *King* a conſiderable *Subſidy*, when it came to be levy'd in the Counties of *Yorkſhire* and *Durham*, the People upon a ſuddain grew into a great Mutiny, openly Declaring, That they neither would nor could pay the *Subſidy*. Of this the Earl of *Northumberland* wrote to the *King*, praying his *Directions*. The *King* wrote peremptorily back, That he would not endure the baſe Multitude ſhould fruſtrate the *Authority* of *Parliament*, wherein their *Votes* and *Conſents* were concluded. This meſſage being made known did ſo incenſe the Multitude, that immediately routing together, they aſſail'd the Earl of *Northumberland* in his own *Houſe*, with ſeveral of his Servants; And then Creating for their *Leader* one Sir *John Egremond* a Factious Perſon, and withal animated by a baſe Fellow, call'd *John a Chamber*, a very meer *Incendiary*, who therefore bare a great ſway among the *Impetuous Vulgar*, they brake forth into open *Rebellion*, and gave out in flat terms, That they would March againſt the *King*, and *Fight* with him for the maintenance of their *Liberty*.

Againſt theſe the *King* ſent the Earl of *Surrey* with a Competent Power, who fought and defeated the Rebels, and took their Fire-brand, *John a Chamber*, alive; whoſe Glorious Reward for taking Armes againſt his Prince was, to be Executed at *York* in great State: For he was *Hang'd* upon a Gibbet rais'd a *Stage* higher, in the middle of a *Square Gal-*

lows, as a *Traytor Paramount*; while a certain number of Men that were his chief *Accomplices*, were *Hang'd* upon the lower Story round about him.

Upon the like Occasion, that is upon disgust taken for a *Subsidy* that was about to be levy'd in *Cornwall*, the People of that County likewise began to Mutiny and Murmure, Crying out, *That it was for them to pay that had too much, and liv'd Idly, but as for themselves, they would eat the Bread which they got with th sweat of their Brows, and no body should take it from them.* Being thus in a ferment, they lighted upon two *Ringleaders* suitable to their Humour, the one a *Black-smith*, or *Farrier* of *Bodmyn*, by the Name of *Michael Joseph*, a notable talking Fellow, and no less desirous to be talk'd of. The Name of the other was *Thomas Flammock*, a *Petty-fogger*, who bare a great sway among the Rabble. These two fail'd not to fill the Ears of the People with their *Rebellious Notions*, so that at their *Seditious Instigations*, the Multitude presently Arm'd themselves with Bows and Bills, and such other Weapons as their Habitations afforded; and forthwith under the Command of their *Leader*, took their March out of *Cornwall* thorough *Devon shire* to *Taunton*, without any slaughter or violence offer'd. From *Taunton* they Marched to *Wells*, where the Lord *Audley*, with whom their *Leaders* before had held some secret Intelligence, a Noble-man of an antient Family, but unquiet and popular, and aspiring to his Ruine, came into them, and was accepted by them with great joy and gladness as their General, now proud that they were led by a Noble-man.

The

The Lord *Audley* led them from *Wells* to *Salisbury*, thence the silly people not heeding their *Leaders*, would needs be Conducted into *Kent*, fancying that they should receive great assistance from the People of that Country; But the County was so well settled, that neither Gentleman nor Yeoman came into their aid, which so much dismayed many of the simple sort, that several deserted their *Rebellious Leaders*, and in good time returned home: but those that were engaged stood by it, and rather grew proud, then fail'd in *Hopes* and *Courage*. Wherefore they kept on their way, and encamp'd upon *Black Heath*, between *Greenwitch* and *Eltham*, threatning to bid Battle to the *King*, and to take *London* within his view, imagining with themselves there to find no less fear, then wealth.

While the *Rebels* were thus encamp'd upon the Hill from whence they might behold *London*, and the fair Valley about it, the *King*, having a powerful force about him, the better to master all events and accidents, divided them into three Parts, of which he Commanded one Part to put themselves beyond the Hill where the Rebels lay encamp'd, and to be-set all the deserts and skirts of it, except those that lay toward *London*, to the end he might have the *Wild Bears* as it were in a *Toyle*. The second part he assign'd to the *Lord Chamberlain*, who was appointed to assail the *Rebels* in Front, from that side next toward the City. The third part he retain'd about himself, upon all events to restore the Fight, or Consummate the Victory, encamping himself to that purpose in St. *George's Fields*, and put-

puting his forces between the *Rebels* and the *City*:

Upon *Saturday* the 22d. of *June*, the *Lord d' Aubigny* March'd toward the *Rebels*, and first beat some of their Troops from *Deptford Bridge*, where they fought manfully, and then charged their main Body with so much fury, that he had by his inconsiderate forwardness almost call'd into Dispute the Fortune of the Day; for Fighting in the Head of his Troops he was taken Prisoner by the *Rebels*, but immediately rescu'd and deliver'd. The *Rebels* maintain'd the Fight for a small time, and for their persons shew'd no want of Courage; but being ill-arm'd and ill-led, without *Horse* and *Artillery*, they were with no great difficulty cut to pieces, and put to flight: And for their three *Leaders*, as commonly the Captains of Commotions are but half-Courag'd Men, they suffered themselves to be taken.

And now follow the Rewards of their *Disloyalty*. The Lord *Audley* was led from *Newgate* to *Tower-hill*, in a *Paper Coat*, *Painted* with his own Armes revers'd, and there Beheaded. *Flammock* and the *Black-smith* were *Hang'd*, *Drawn*, and *Quarter'd*, at *Tyburn*.

But now comes *Perkin Warbeck* upon the Stage, a Youth of *Time*, *Favour*, and *Shape*, and one that had such a crafty and bewitching manner, both to move pity, and induce belief, as was like a kind of *Fascination* or *Inchantment* to those that saw or heard him. Besides that, *King Edward* the Fourth had done his Father a Converted *Jew* the Honour to be his *Godfather*.

This

This Youth the Lady *Margaret* finding for her turn kept by her a great while, with great secresie, and instructed him by many Cabinet Conferences, how to act his part. When she thought him perfect in his Lesson, she sent him into *Ireland*, where he took upon him the Person of the Duke of *York*, and drew to himself Accomplices and Partakers by all the ways he could devise, insomuch that he wrote Letters to the Earls of *Desmond* and *Kildare*, to come to his aid.

When he was in *Ireland*, the King of *France* ready to embrace all advantages against the King of *England*, and instigated by several *English Fugitives* then in his Court, and already prepared by the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, sent over to *Perkin* two *English Renegado*'s in the Nature of *Embassadors*, to advertise the upstart of his good Inclinations toward him, and that he was resolv'd to aid him to recover his Right against *Henry* the *Usurper* of *England*, and *Enemy* of *France*.

Upon this *Perkin* Sail'd over into *France*, where the King received him with great Honour, stil'd him by the Name of the Duke of *York*, lodg'd and accommodated him in great State, and assign'd him a Guard for his Person. Thither also several *English Male-contents* of Quality repair'd to him, as Sir *George Nevil*, and about a Hundred more.

But this being only a trick on the *French King*'s part to bow King *Henry* to Peace; no sooner was the Treaty entred into, but *Perkin* was warn'd and dismiss'd out of *France*, from whence he again retires to the Lady *Margaret* into *Flanders*, who received

ceived him as one that ſhe had never ſeen in her Life before. At firſt ſhe pretended to ſift him whether he were the very Duke of *York* or no? but then ſeeming at laſt to be ſatisfyed, ſhe did him all Princely Honour, call'd him *The White Roſe of England*, and appointed a Guard of 30 *Halbuteers*, to attend his Perſon.

Theſe Reports took hold of divers, in ſome upon Diſcontent, in ſome upon Ambition, in ſome upon Levity and Deſire of Change. Nor was it long before theſe Rumours of Novelty had begotten others of Scandal and Murmur againſt the *King*, and his *Government*, taxing him with ſevere Impoſitions upon the People, and Diſcountenancing his Nobility. At length all theſe ill-humours gathering to a head, ſettled in ſeveral eminent perſons, as the Lord *Stanley*, the Lord *Fitz Walter*, Sir *Simon Montford*, Sir *Thomas Thwaites*, and others, though none engaged openly but Sir *Robert Clifford*, and Mr. *Barley*, who were ſent into *Flanders* from the reſt of the Conſpirators, to underſtand the truth of Things. The Perſon of *Clifford* was extreamly welcome to the Lady *Margaret*, and he being admitted to the ſight of *Perkin*, wrote over into *England* that he knew the Perſon of *Richard* Duke of *York* as well as he knew his own, and that this Young-man was undoubtedly He. By which means all things grew to be prepared for Revolt and Sedition in *England*, and the Conſpirators came to have Correſpondeney between *England* and *Flanders*.

The King on the other ſide not aſleep, reſolves to work by Countermine, and to that purpoſe of the

the four Perſons employed by *Richard* in the Murder of his *Nephews*, cauſes the Examinations of two that were ſtill alive to be taken a new and Printed, who atteſted the Murder to be abſolutely done as is recited in Story. Then he employed ſeveral of his Friends to inſinuate themſelves into the Familiarity of the Party in *Flanders*, and ſo to learn what Aſſociates and Correſpondents they had in *England*, and how far every one was engag'd; but above all if they could, to regain Sir *Robert Clifford* to his ſide, who knew the moſt inward of their ſecrets.

Theſe *Eſpials* ply'd their Charge ſo roundly, that Sir *Robert* was won to be aſſur'd of the King, and to be induſtrious and officious in his Service, ſo that the King was well inform'd of all the particular Correſpondents in *England*; inſomuch, that upon *Clifford*'s Diſcovery, the Lord *Fitz Water*, the Lord *Haſtings*, Sir *Simon Montfort*, *Ratcliff* and *Dawbeney* were all Arra gn'd, Condemn'd, and Beheaded. And this was the firſt act of *Warbecks Rebellious Tragedy*.

However *Perkin* encouraged to proceed, reſolv'd to try his Fortune in ſome attempt upon *England*, and to that purpoſe having got together a conſiderable force of all ſorts of Nations, Bankrupts, Felons, and ſuch others as liv'd by ſpoil and rapine, puts to Sea, and ſhews himſelf upon the Coaſt of *Kent*, about *Sandwich* and *Deal*, where ſome few of his People Landed; but not being followed by any *Engliſh* of Account, but by a ſort of *Free-booters*, fitter to ſpoil and ranſack, then recover a Kingdom.

No body ſtirr'd in his behalf, only ſome forces were directed to ſhew themſelves upon the Coaſt, and by Signs to entice *Perkin*'s Souldiers to Land, as if they would joyn with him; but *Perkin* not liking their Countenances would not ſtir a foot. Thereupon they fell upon thoſe that were Landed already, and took of them about a hundred and fifty Priſoners, who for their welcome into *England*, were every one Hang'd, being firſt brought to *London*, rail'd in Ropes together like *Horſes* in a *Team*.

Upon this *Perkin* Sails into *Ireland*, but finding there nothing but the bluſtering affection of a wild and naked People, his Council advis'd him to ſeek aid of the King of *Scotland*; By him he was receiv'd in State in his Chamber of *Preſence*, and entertain'd in all things as became the Perſon of the Duke of *York*, and was by him allow'd to Marry his near Kinſ-woman, a Young Virgin of excellent Beauty ond Vertue. And ſo far did the King of *Scots* eſpouſe his Quarrel, that he enter'd *England* with an Army: but ſeeing none came in to *Perkin*, nor that any ſtirr'd in any other parts in his favour, he only waſted *Northumberland*, and return'd laden with Booty.

So that at length, though he was in his own Opinion perſwaded that he was a Counterfeit, yet in regard he had taken him into his protection, he diſmiſs'd him Honourably with ſhiping, and means, to Tranſport himſelf where he thought moſt for his advantage; ſo that he return'd a third time into *Ireland*.

While he was there the *Corniſhmen*, though ſo lately

lately and ſo generouſly Pardon'd by, their juſtly incenſed Prince, being returned home; were ſtill in a heat, and not having yet laid dovvn their diſloyal *Animoſities*, but hatching nevv Rebellions, thought *Perkin* a fit Perſon to head their Traiterous *Attempts*, and to that purpoſe found meanes to ſend to him, to let him knovv that if he would come over to them, they would ſerve Him.

Thereupon his Chief Councellors *Hern* a Mercer, *Skelton* a Taylor, and *Aſtley* a Scrivener, adviſe him to take opportunity by the Forelock; upon which incitement, with about ſix ſcore fighting Men, he put to Sea, Lands at *Whitſton Bay*, and marcht directly to *Bodmin*, where there aſſembled to him, to the number of 3000 of the ruder ſort of People. There he ſet forth a new Declaration ſtroaking the people with fair promiſes, and humouring them with invectives againſt the King and his Government, and then took upon himſelf the Title of *Richard the fourth King of England*. After which he marched forward and beſieged the City of *Exeter*; upon which he made a fierce Aſſault, but was driven from the Walls with great loſs.

Thereupon hearing of great Forces that were coming againſt him, he raiſed his ſiege, being at that time *ſeven Thouſand* ſtrong, and encouraged with the Oaths and Vows of the *Rebels* not to leave Him, till the uttermoſt drop of their Blood was ſpilt: When he was come near *Taunton*, the new King diſſembling his fears ſeemed all the day to prepare for a Fight; but in the ſtill Midnight, with about *threeſcore Horſe* he fled to *Bewley* in the

New Forreſt, where he and his followers Regiſter'd themſelves for Sanctuary Men, leaving his *Corniſh* Aſſiſtants to ſhift or combate for themſelves; who being deſtitute of their Head, without a ſtroke ſtrucken, ſubmitted all to the Kings Mercy, who were all a ſecond time pardoned by the *King*, except ſome of the moſt deſperate and notorious Perſons, whom the *King* reſerved for the ſtroke of Juſtice. *Perkin* being taken out of Sanctuary, was ſhewed for a publick Maygame through the City, and then committed to cuſtody; after which, having deceived his Keepers, he made his eſcape to the Sea Coaſt; but being brought back again, was ſet fettered in the Stocks for whole days together upon a Scaffold, in the *Palace Yard* at *Weſtminſter*, *Cheapſide* and other *Places*, and then laid up in the Tower, from whence, for endeavouring to procure his own, and the eſcape of *George Plantiget*, by murdering the Lieutenant of the Tower, he was at length tryed by a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and hanged at *Tyburn*. And this was the end of this Cockatrice of a King, whoſe continual ſlurs of Fortune plainly ſhewed the difference between Real and Counterfeit Majeſty.

HENRY VIII.

Henry the Eight, after the Diſſolution of the Abbeys, having made ſome ſlender Reformations, and particularly given way, that the *Creed*, the *ten Commandments*, and the *Lords Prayer* might be read in *Engliſh*, which was alſo Enacted by *Parliament*, the

the Commons diſcontented that their Mumblings muſt down, and the Monks ſore troubled to mingle Engliſh in their *Maſſes*, the *Lincolnſh re* men began a Commotion under Duke *Mackarel*, a *Monk* who named himſelf *Captain Cobler*, and his followers were ſweld near to the number of *twenty Thouſand*. Againſt theſe the King prepared in Perſon, ſending forth into ſeveral Counties, to charge them with a Levy of ſo many well appointed Souldiers to meet him at *Ampthil*; which being known to the Rebels, they were ſo bold as to ſend to the *King* ſeveral *Articles* ſubſcribed with many of their Hands, demanding the Reſtitution of *Abbeys*, the removal of *Cromwel* and Sir *Richard Rich*, Chancellor of the Augmentations, and ſeveral of the Biſhops. But theſe Rebels ſeeing the Kings Forces grow upon 'em, were ſoon diſſipated by the meer Breach of a General Pardon, ſo that they ſubmitted themſelves to the Kings Mercy, after a vain Breath of their Allegiance.

Yet did not their ill ſucceſs daunt the Northern Commoners, who threatned a ſeverer Storm: For in *Yorkſhire* there Aſſembled no leſs then *forty Thouſand* Ruſticks well furniſhed with *Horſe*, *Armour*, *Artilery* and other *War-like Habiliments*, threatning to ſet the ſtay of the State upon their Giddy Inventions; their pretence was Religion and the Defence of the Holy Church. Their *Banners* Painted with the four Wounds of Chriſt, the *Challice* and the *Cakes*, and upon their *Sleevs* was writ the Name of the Lord; and ſo fervent were they in their Proceedings, that this attempt of theirs

theirs must be called the *Holy Pilgrimage*: Nor were the *Boores* and *Swains* only involved in this Insurrection, but others of Place and Degree, as the Archbishop of *York*, the Lord *Darcy*, the Lord *Lumley*, with several Knights and Bayliffs of *Corporations*, but their Captain General was one *Robert Aske* a mean Gentleman, to whom one *Rudstone* was Associate in the Field: Other Commanders they had out of the Common Rabble, of whom the Chief was one *James Diamond* General of the Foot, a poor Fisherman who styl'd himself the Earl of *Poverty*.

These set forth a Declaration, subscribed to all *Lords*, *Knights*, *Masters* and *Friends*, wherein they declared their Intentions to Fight against all that should oppose them in their Pilgrimage for the Punishment of *Hereticks* and *Lawyers*.

And so terrible and haughty was their *Captain Ask*, that when *Lancaster Herald* was sent to declare the *Kings Message* to them at *Pomfrait Castle*, which the *Rebels* had got by surrender from the Lord *Darcy*, he so blustered out his Answers, that the poor spirited Fellow excusing himself to be but a *Messenger*, fell before him on his Knees: These Rebels also sent forth their Mandates for the Country to come into their Assistance, under penalty of pulling down their Houses, loosing their Goods, and their Persons to be at the Captains disposal.

Against these the King sent the Duke of *Norfolk*, accompanied with Marquis of *Exeter*, the Earls of *Huntington* and *Rutland*, who joyning their Forces

Forces together, made toward the Rebels then lying near *Doncaſter*, in whoſe ſight they immediately ſet up their *Tents*, reſolving the next day to give them Battle. But in the Night time ſuch Floods of Water fell, that the River *Don* overflowed its Banks, ſo that there was no paſſage over the Bridge, Thereupon the Lord General offered the Rebels a Parley, which being with much ado accepted, at length this Meteor of an Inſurrection was alſo Diſolved by the warm Rayes of the *Kings* Pardon, and the Multitude melted away like Hail in Spring; but Heaven determining to bring theſe boiſterous Rebels to a more remarkable Puniſhment, neither could this gentleneſs of the King reclaim their tumultuous Rage, ſo that after they had taken a little breath, a new Inſurrection was ſet on Foot in the ſame Places, and by the ſame *Perſons*, *Dacres*, *Aſh*, Sir *Robert Conſtable*, Sir *Francis Bigot*, *Dulmer*, *Peircy*, *Tempeſt*, *Hamilton* and *Lumley*, who being taken in this laſt attempt, were all put to Death, as well they deſerved. In which Executions they were accompanyed by four *Abbots*, three *Monks*, two *Priors*, one *Parſon* and five *Prieſts*, together with Captain *Cobler* their General, who were all hanged at the ſame time for Treaſon.

EDWARD VI.

In this Young Princes *Raign* the Commons grew very mutinous, ſome murmuring at the Incloſing of Lands, ſome at the change of Religion, ſo that they

they roſe almoſt at one and the ſame time, in *Oxfordſhire*, *Devonſhire*, *Norfolk* and *Yorkſhire*.

Thoſe in *Oxfordſhire* were ſoon diſſipated by a force of *one Thouſand five Hundred* Men led againſt them by the Lord *Grey*, and their Chief Leaders taken and hanged by Martial Law.

But in *Devonſhire* the Inſurrection grew to be better formed, ſet on by many of the old diſcarded Prieſts, who ran in among them. They grew in a ſhort time to be *ten Thouſand* ſtrong, againſt whom the Lord *Ruſſel* was ſent with a ſmall force to ſtop their Proceedings; Who remembring how the Duke of *Norfolk* had broken a formidable Rebellion in the North, with a ſmall Army, kept at a diſtance, hoping that time would Weaken and Diſunite theſe *Rebels*; but his delays gave them Advantage and Strength. who were now led by ſome Gentlemen, of whom *Arundel* of *Cornwal* was Chief.

Thereupon they ſent to the King for the redreſs of their Greivances; in Anſwer to which the King required their Obedience and Submiſſion to his Royal Authority, as others had done; to whom for ſo doing he had already not only ſhewed Mercy, but granted redreſs of their juſt grievances otherwiſe that they were to expect the utmoſt ſeverity that Traytors deſerved.

But nothing prevailed upon this inraged Multitude, whom the Prieſts inflamed withal the Artifice Imaginable.

In this heat they marched forward and beſeiged *Exeter*, where the Citizens reſiſted them with great

great Courage and Reſolution; ſo that the Rebels finding they could do nothing by force, reſolved to lie about the Town, and ſtarve it to a ſurrender.

At firſt the Lord *Ruſſel* finding himſelf too weak, retired to *Hamilton*, but perceiving they had taken a Bridge behind him, he was forced to an encounter, wherein he ſlew *ſix Hundred* of the Rebels without any loſs, By which he underſtood their Courages were Mortal, and that they could not ſtand a brisk Charge, nor rally again when diſordered, ſo that having received a recuite of Men, he return'd to raiſe the ſeige of *Exeter*, where the Citizens were by that time reduced to eat their Horſes; but they reſolved to ſuffer any great extremity, rather then to fall into the hands of theſe Savages: while they lay before the Town, the Rebels had blocked up all the ways, and had left *two Thouſand* men to keep a Bridge which the Kings forces were to paſs; but the Lord *Ruſſel* brake through 'em, and killed above a Thouſand upon the place; upon which the *Rebels* rais'd their ſiege, and retired with ignominie to *Lanceſton*. The Lord *Ruſſel* purſu'd the Fugitives in their Conſternation, who now beginning to draw off in parties, were killed in great numbers. The Ringleaders themſelves were alſo taken. For it is the Overruling appointment of Providence, that Traytors and Rebels generally chooſe rather to fall into the Hands of Exemplary Juſtice, then to Sacrifice their puſillanimous Souls, to the Honour of their vile cauſe. And therefore *Arundel* the May-

or of *Bodmin* and two of their Arch Priests, with seven more of the most Illustrious of the Crew, were splendidly Hanged to attone for the rest of the deluded Multitude.

But the Rebels in *Norfolk* stood it out somewhat more boldly, being led by one *Ket* a Tanner. They pretended nothing of Religion but to suppress and destroy the Gentry, and to put new Counsellors about the King. These increased to the number of *twenty Thousand*, and committing many Outrages: The Sheriff of the County came boldly to them and required them to disperse, but had he not been well mounted, he had paid for his venturing.

Against these the Marquiss of *Northampton* was sent with *one Thousand one Hundred* Men, who marched into *Norwich*, where the Rebels were not a little Elevated in their Thoughts, so that their Captain *Kett* erected a Tribunal under an Oak, which was called the Oak of Reformation: where the haughty Tanner sate in Judgment upon all whom they thought fit to call offenders.

The Marquisses ill success being understood at Court, the Earl of *Warwick* was sent away with *six Thousand* foot and *one Thousand five Hundred Horse*; who coming to *Norwich*, was however scarce able to defend the Town, for the Rebels fell often in upon him, besides that he was not well assured of the City it self. At length he so laid his forces as to cut off all Provision from the Rebels, who thereupon having wasted all the *Country* round about 'em, were forc'd to remove: Then the Earl

Earl followed 'em close with his Horse, and tho the Rebels turned upon him, and made a stout resistance for a time, yet he quickly routed the Rebellious Croud, of whom he slew *two Thousand* upon the place, and then took their famous Captain *Ket* Prisoner, together with his Brother and several others, of which nine were hanged upon *Ket's Oak* of *Reformation*, which never till then bare fruit so proper to the Nature of its Name. *Ket's* Brother was hanged upon the Steeple of *Wymondham*, and the Arch-Rebel himself was hanged in Chains upon the Castle of *Norwich*, whose Citizens annually solemnized the day of their delivery, with no less joy then the *Jews* did when they had escaped the *Hands* of wicked *Haman*.

These *Hazards* thus appeased in the West and East, the North would likewise come in for a Cast, under the leading of one *Ombler* a Yeoman, *Thomas Dale* a Parish Clark, and one *Stevenson* the Post; their pretences were to disburden the Land of all Grievances.

Their number was now encreased to *three Thousand*, so that the better sort began to grow in great fear of their Lives and Estates. But presently down came the News of the defeat in other parts, which being followed by the Kings pardon with proffers of Life, *Ombler* and *Dale* were quite forsaken, and almost left alone, and so being easily taken, they two, with four more of the principal Ring-leaders were hanged at *York*, according to their deserts, for publick Examples, as being the best Books for the unruly Vulgar to read in.

Queen *MARY.*

After the Death of *Edward the Sixth*, the Duke of *Northumberland* made a heavy buſtle to advance the Lady *Jane Gray* to the throne of *England*. But ſuch was the prevalency of Legal Right, over the ill grounded Claims of uſurpation, that no ſooner did *Mary* appear in *Norfolk*, in the challenge of her Inheritance, but while the Title of *Jane* was Proclaiming in the *Towns* near *London*, the People were all flocking to the Lawful *Heireſs*; ſo that the Duke, who was ſent to reduce his Lawful Soveraigneſs to pretended obedience, finding himſelf forſaken by the Council, who were ſeaſonably ſenſible of their Error, and ſeeing that no body came into his Aſſiſtance, as puſillanimouſly as he had Traiterouſly engaged in an ill deſign, deſerted himſelf, diſmiſſed his forces, and going to the Market place in *Cambridg*, was one of the firſt that proclaimed the Lawful Queen; by whom the Earl of *Arundel* being ſent to apprehend him, in a moſt abject manner he fell at the Earles Feet to beg his favour; but all nothing availed him, for he was ſent to the *Tower* with three of his Sons; and ſoon after Beheaded with Sir *John Gates* and Sir *Thomas Palmer*, two of his great *Accomplices*.

The next thing that gave Offence was, the Match with *Spain*, which had Influence of many; but the chief Conſpirators were, the Duke of *Suffolk*, Sir *Peter Carew*, and Sir *Thomas Wyat*; the one was to raiſe

raiſe the *Midland Counties*, the other *Cornwall*, and *Wyat Kent*. But as *Carew* was carrying on his Deſign in the *Weſt*, the Conſpiracy happened to be diſcovered by one that he had intruſted too far: and thereupon *Carew* fled into *France*. The Duke always a Perſon of a mean Spirit, after a faint endeavour to act his part, gave it over, and conceal'd himſelf in a private Houſe, where he was betrayed to the Earl of *Huntington*, by him to whom he had intruſted himſelf, and carryed to the *Tower*.

Wyat fearing to be undone by the Diſcovery already made, gathered ſome Men together and Marched to *Maidſtone*, where he made Proclaimation, *That he intended nothing but to preſerve the Liberty of the Nation, and keep it from coming under the Yoke of Strangers.*

Againſt him the Duke of *Norfolk* was ſent with 600 *Foot*, and 200 *Horſe*, Commanded by one *Bret*. But the *Londoners* being wrought upon by one *Harp*, that *Wyat* intended nothing but the preſervation of the Nation from the *Spaniards*, and a deep inſinuation that none would ſuffer under that Yoke more then they went over with their Captains to *Wyat*, ſo that the Duke of *Norfolk* was forc'd to retreat. *Wyats* Party thus encreaſing they turn'd towards *London*, and at *Deptford* were met by two of the *Privy-Council*, who were ſent *in the Queens Name*, to demand what would content them? In anſwer to which *Wyat* demanded the *Command* of the *Tower*, and that the Queen might be under his Guard.

Upon theſe extravagant Propoſitions, the *Privy-Counſellors* return, and *Wyat* enters *Southwark* four thou-

thouſand ſtrong, in hopes the City would have declared for him; but finding the Bridge ſhut againſt him, he croſs'd the River at *Kingſton*, and thence Marching directly for *London*, advanc'd as far as *Charing-Croſs*. There the Lord *Clinton* fell in between the ſeveral Bodies of his Men, and diſperſed them ſo, that he had ſcarce five hundred left about him; but with thoſe that remain'd, he paſſed through the *Strand* and *Fleet-ſtreet* up to *Ludgate*, in hopes to have found the Gates open to him; but thoſe hopes being fruſtrated, he return'd back, and being now out of all heart, was taken at *Temple-Bar* by a *Herald*.

Soon after the Duke of *Suffolk* was Condemn'd by his Peers, and Beheaded. *Wyat* being brought to his Tryal, begg'd his Life in a moſt pitiful and abject manner, but for all that his Head was ſever'd from his Shoulders. *Bret* was Hang'd in Chains at *Rocheſter*: in all fifty eight were Executed in ſeveral places, and ſix hundred of the Rabble were order'd to come before the Queen with *Halters* about their Necks to beg their Lives.

Queen *ELIZABETH*.

The firſt that deſturb'd the quiet of this Princeſs, were the two Earls of *Northumberland* and *Weſtmorland*, both *Zealous Catholicks*; who could not carry their Conſpiracy ſo cloſely, but that the Rumour of their frequent meetings encreaſed in ſuch ſort, that the Queen, by peremptory Letters Commanded them (all excuſes ſet apart) to appear

pear before her, to the end she might quite deter them from *Rebellion*, or else that they might be forced to break out forthwith, before they could gather their forces together.

Northumberland being a Person of an easie Nature, and Conscious of his own Guilt, waver'd in a careful doubt whither he should go to the Queen, or flie, or break out into open *Hostility*. His Friends and Servants already prepared for the *Rebellion*, seeing him thus wavering and fearful, to awaken his drowsie humour, came to him in the Dead of the Night, crying out, *That his Enemies were at hand to carry him away Prisoner*, beseeching him withal, not to neglect himself, his friends, nor the Religion of his Fathers: who thereupon in a trembling condition with-drew himself to a *House* of the Earl of *Westmorlands*, where several who were not ignorant of the Matter were already assembled.

Their pretences were several; to some they pretended the defence of the *Queen*: to others the restauration of the *Catholick Religion*: and to others that they were forced to take Armes, least the Antient Nobility of *England* should be troden under foot by new Upstarts. Upon these Grounds they rush into open *Rebellion*, and set forth a Writing, *That they had not taken Armes with any other intent, but that the* Religion *of their fore-Fathers might be restored, Corrupt Counsells remov'd from the Queen, and the Duke, and other faithful Lords restored to their* Rank *and* Dignity, *to* Liberty *and* Grace. They also sent Letters to the *Papists* throughout the whole Kingdom,

Kingdom, to joyn their forces with theirs: but they were so far from Associating themselves, that most of them sent the Letters which they received togethet with the Bearers, to the Queen.

The Rebels went first to *Durham*, where they rent and trampled under foot the *English Bibles*, and Books of *Common-Prayer*, which they foun'd in the *Churches*. From thence they Marched easie Marches under their Colours, wherein were painted in some the five wounds of *Christ*, in others a *Chalice*, as far as *Clifford Moore*, where they mustered their Army to the number of 4000 *Foot*, and 600 *Horse*. Here when they understood that forces were every where rais'd against them, and that *Carlisle* was reinforc'd with fresh supplies, they retreated the same way they went, and coming to *Bernard*'s Castle, they took it for want of Victuals by Composition.

Upon which very day, they being now Proclaimed Traytors to their Country, the Earl of *Sussex* Marched against them with 7000 Men, accompanied with the Earl of *Rutland*, the Lords *Hunsdon*, *Ferrers*, and *Willoughby* of *Parham*. When *Sussex* was arriv'd at *Aukland*, the Rebels in a most fearful Consternation fled to *Hexam*, and shortly after in scatter'd Parties, came through by-ways to *Naworth* Castle, where understanding that the Earl of *Warwick*, and *Clinton* Lord Admiral pursued them with a power of 12000 Men, the two Rebellious Earls presently withdrew themselves into *Scotland*: *Westmorland* lurkt privily at *Harclaw* in poor Cottages among the *Grahams*, Famous Thieves, by

by whom he was delivered into *Murray*'s hands. *Northumberland* found a ſculking place with *Car*, *Furmhurſt*, and *Bucklugh*, at length eſcaped with ſome *Engliſh-men* into the *Neitherlands*, where he led a very poor Life, even to his old Age, living upon a ſorry Penſion from the *Spaniard*.

Threeſcore Petty Conſtables and others were Hang'd for a Terror at *Durham*, among whom the Man of moſt note one *Plumtree*, a *Prieſt*. At *York* were Executed four more, and at *London* two more, and ſome others elſe-where.

Afterwards ſuch of the Rebels as were of beſt note were Convicted of *High-Treaſon*, and proſcribed. The Earl of *Weſtmorland* and *Northumberland*: The Counteſs of *Northumberland*: *Edward Dacres* of *Morton*: *John Nevil* of *Leverſedge*: *John Swineborn*: *Thomas Marhenfield*: *Egremond Ratcliff*: The Earl of *Suſſex*'s Brother: Four of the *Nortons*: and two *Tempeſts*: with about fifty more of Noble Birth. Such bitter Fruits did the *Tree of Rebellion* bare.

Out of the ſmother'd Fire of this *Rebellion*, broke forth a new flame at *Naworth*, kindled by *Leonard Dacres*, ſecond Son of *William* Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland*, who having got together 3000 of the rank Rioters of the Borders, and ſome others addicted to the Family of the *Dacres*, then in great Repute in the *North*, fortifyed the Caſtle of *Naworth*, and ſtood at *defiance* againſt his *lawful Princeſs*.

Againſt theſe Marched the Lord *Hunsdon*, with the old Garriſon Souldiers of *Barwick*. The Rebels not truſting to their ſtrong Holds, Marched

forth, to encounter him; the Fight was maintained on both sides very sharply, while *Leonard* omitted nothing that could be expected from a Valiant Leader. But after the loss of many of his Men he left the Victory to the Lord *Hunsdon*, and fled into *Scotland*; from whence he crossed the Seas into the *Neitherlands*, and Dyed a poor Man at *Lovaine*.

Sometime after a Rebellion was hatching in *Norfolk*; For certain Gentlemen of the County having an intention to set the Duke of *Norfolk* at Liberty, had laid a Plot, that when the People resorted to a Fair at *Harleston*, they would gather the Multitude together by the sound of a Trumpet, under pretence of repelling the *Neitherlands* out of *England*, who had withdrawn themselves in great numbers into those parts, for fear of the Duke of *Alva*'s Tyranny. Of these Gentlemen, several were brought to their Tryals, and Condemn'd of *High-Treason*, but three only Executed, among whom was *John Throckmorton*, of chiefest note, who at the Bar stood mute, but at the Gallows confessed himself the principal Author and Perswader of the Rebellion intended.

No less fatal were the Rebellions in *Ireland*, to the Authors and Contrivers of them. *Shan O Neale* driven to that distress, that he was once minded to have submitted himself with a *Halter* about his Neck to the Lord Deputy: afterwards slain by his own Relations and Country-men, in revenge of a Rape committed upon the Wife of *O Donnel*. The great Earl of *Desmond* slain in a little Cottage, after he had escaped the hands of the *Victorious English*

liſh for almoſt two years together, lurking up and down in private Holes and Corners. *Hugh Roe Mac Makon*, a potent Lord in the Territory of *Monaghan*, ſubjected to a Tryal by Common Souldiers, and by their Sentences Hang'd, and his large Poſſeſſions divided among the *Engliſh*. *Tea Mac Hugh* taken, and his Head ſent to *Doublin*. And laſtly the haughty *Tyr-Owen* brought to proſtrate himſelf before the Lord Deputy, and in the ſordid Weeds of an abject Suppilant to implore the Queens Mercy. Traytors thus at length betray themſelves to be thevileſt and moſt degenerate perſons living, whoſe Souls can endure the Torments of ſuch low and ſordid Condeſcentions as theſe? For who would not ſcorn to exchange his Liberty for a Pardon? or to Rebel with a Deſign to purchaſe the Prolongation of an Ignominious Life, at the expence of a ſlaviſh Proſtration at his Triumphers feet? or to be beholding to a defy'd Enemy for a Precarious Being?

Nor muſt we omit that in the Reign of this Magnanimous Princeſs, when the Duke of *Parma* was order'd to ſecond the *Spaniſh Invaſion of England*, he had no leſs then 700 *Engliſh Fugitives*, *Rebels* and *Traytors* to their Princeſs in his Army; Of whom it is ſaid, That of all others they were the leaſt eſteemed: and that neither *Stanley* who had the *Command* of them, nor *Weſtmorland*, nor others who both offered their Service and Council, were once heard: but for their unnaturalneſs to their Country they were debar'd of all Acceſs, as moſt inauſpicious perſons, worthily, and with *deteſtation* rejected.

King JAMES.

Upon the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*, the *Popiſh Prieſts* and their *Bigotted Party* began to conceive freſh hopes of bringing about their Deſigns of re-advancing the *Papal Intereſt* in the Nation; but finding themſelves defeated by the coming in and quiet Reception of King *James*, they contriv'd together a moſt deſperate peice of Treachery, to ſurprize the Perſons of the King and Prince, *Henry* his Son. Nor did they make any doubt of forces to effect it, meaning to retain them Priſoners in the *Tower*, and with the treaſure there to maintain the Enterprize. Or if the *Tower* were not to be taken, then to carry their *Royal Pledges* to *Dover Caſtle*, and there by violence to obtain their own Pardons, a Toleration in Religion, and a Removal of Counſellors of State, not fitting for their purpoſes.

To conceal this Treaſon, *Watſon* the Prieſt deviſes Oaths of Secreſie; he himſelf, together with one *Clark* a Prieſt, inſtilling into the heads of the Confederators, That the King was no King before his Coronation.

Perſons of note in this Conſpiracy were, the Lord *Cobham*, Lord *Grey* of *Witton*, Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, Sir *Graſtham Markham*, Sir *Edward Parham*, *George Brook*, *Bartholomew Brooksby*, and *Anthony Copley*.

But this Conſpiracy being ſeaſonably diſcovered, they were every one Apprehended, and Committed

mitted to several Prisons in *London*; from whence being carryed to *Winchester*, they were Condemned of *High-Treason*, and Sentenc'd to Dye. *Watson* and *Clark* the two Priests, and *George Brooker*, were all three Executed, as being Plotters and Enticers of their Associates. The Lords, with the rest that were Condemned, were Repriev'd upon the Scaffold, to render the Kings mercy the more unexpected, the more highly to be valu'd by the Offenders.

CHARLES the First.

We are now coming to the Toping Rebellion of the World, the most insane, and yet the most unanimous Hudle and Chaos of Destraction that ever appear'd since the Creation, and yet so finely and so dexterously cemented by the cunning *Architects* of the Confusion of those Times, that they foild an Unfortunate Prince in the Field, though in his Ruine they at length wrought their own Destruction, as by the sequel will appear.

Among the chief pretences, that gave Birth and Encouragement to this Unnatural Rebellion, the most remarkable that led the Van, were those that lye always ready to be improv'd by the subtil Contrivers of National Confusion, Religion, and conceiv'd ill management of Publick Affairs; And these were heightned at such a *Conjuncture* of *Time*, when the people grown wanton with luxurious plenty, and a long Peace, were fitted to admit the pleasing alterations of Tumult and Disorder. And

yet

yet such was the fatal Blindness of these Unruly People, that they suffered themselves to be sway'd, and to have those very Grievances, and ten times worse by their own Ambitious *Tyrants*, for Redress whereof, they had taken illegal Arms against their lawful Sovereign.

But the chiefest Corruption of the People proceeded from their Seducers, of whom the chiefest part were such as fairly pretended to be the Ministers of Christ, and Gods Embassadors, who layed claim to a Rite to Govern every one his Parish, and their Assembly the whole Nation: These persons made it their business to decry the Rites and Ceremonies then us'd and practis'd in the Church, which begat several Invectives against the Bishops and their Ecclesiastical Government. So strange it was and yet so true, That the miseries and distractions which ensu'd, should be deriv'd from no greater beginnings then only a few Ceremonies, and that a War, which never stands upon any, should be grounded and fix'd upon them.

Others there were of the better sort, who having been so Educated, as to have read in their Youth the Writings of several Famous Men, concerning the *Grecian* and *Roman Commonwealths*, wherein *Popular Government* was extoll'd by the Glorious Name of *Liberty*, and *Monarchy* disgrac'd by the Name of *Tyranny*, they became in love with that Form of Government; out of which were chosen the Greatest, or the most Eloquent of the *House of Commons*.

The City, and other great Towns of *Trade*, admired

mired the Prosperity of the *Low Countries*, after their Revolt from the King of *Spain*, and were inclin'd to think the like Prosperity would happen to them from the like change of Government.

Others there were, and those in a very great number, who had either wasted their Fortunes, or thought them too mean for the great parts of which they believed themselves to be Masters, while others that had able Bodies, saw no better way to get their Bread, then by Fishing in troubl'd Waters. All these long'd for War, hoping to live more splendidly by the lucky choice of a Party to side with, and therefore generally serv'd them who had most plenty of Money.

But lastly, the people were in general so ignorant of their Duties, that not one perhaps of a thousand, knew what right any Man had to Command him, or what necessity there was of a King, for whom he was to part with his Money against his will; So that the People being thus Principl'd of themselves, were easily made the Kings Enemies by the Indefatigable Preaching of the *Presbyterian Ministers*, and the *Seditious Whisperings* of False and Ignorant Politicians.

At this Unfortunate Time a Parliament was call'd, to sit at *Westminster* the 3*d*. of *Novemb*.*r*, 1640. to determin the Differences to them, by Agreement, refer'd between the King and his Subjects of *Scotland*.

And now the *Mutinous Democraticks* being got together, first they call'd in Question such as had either Preach'd or Written in Defence of those Rites

Rites that belong'd to the Crown; And for those that had been Imprison'd for Writing and Preaching Sermons and Books tending to *Sedition*, by their own *Authority* they order'd their setting at Liberty. In the next place they accus'd the King of a Purpose to Introduce and Authorize the *Romish Religion*, than which nothing was more hateful to the People; and to deprive the King of such Ministers, as by their Courage, Wisdom, and Authority, they thought most able to prevent or oppose their Designs against the King; They first Impeach'd the Earl of *Strafford* of *High-Treason*, who was soon after Beheaded. Afterwards they accus'd the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and got him lay'd up fast in the *Tower*: And to make sure of their sitting, they obtain'd of the King to pass an Act, That the present Parliament should continue, till both Houses should consent to the Dissolution of it.

Their next Dispute was, concerning the *Militia*, which, because the King would not part withal, as being the undoubted Right of his *Prerogative Royal*, they told him plainly, That they should be forc'd, unless he would consent to their desires, to dispose of the *Militia* by the Authority of both Houses, for the safety of His Majesty, and the Kingdom.

To which purpose they resolved in case of extream danger, and of His Majesties refusal, the Ordinance agreed upon by both Houses for the *Militia*, did oblige the People by the Fundamental Laws of the People: to back which, they added further,

farther, that when the *Lords* and *Commons* in Parliament, which is the *Supreme Court* of *Judicature* in the Kingdom, ſhall declare what the *Law* of the *Land* is, to have that not only queſtioned but contradicted, was a high breach of the *Priviledge* of *Parliament*, which was not only to take the *Militia*, but the *Legiſlative Power* alſo from the King, who as he only made the *Laws*, had only *Power* to declare what the *Law* was.

Much about this time the *King* being retir'd to *York* from the affronts and clamours of the Inſolent and Audacious City Tumults, the *Democraticks* ſent down Sir *John Hotham* to ſecure that Town and *Magazine* for their uſe; ſo that when the King came to demand with only ſome of his own Domeſtick Servants and ſome few of the Gentlemen of the County, he was denyed, entrance by the ſaid Sir *John* then ſtanding upon the Wall: For which, when the King required Juſtice to be done him, and that the *Town* and *Magazine* might be delivered into his Hands, the *Democraticks* return'd no anſwer, but in a Declaration full of ſlanders againſt his Majeſties Government publiſhed.

That whatſoever they declared to be Law, was not to be queſtioned.

That no Precedents could be limits to bound their Proceedings.

That the Parliament for the publick good might diſpoſe of any thing wherein the King or People had right.

That the Soveraign Power reſided in the Houſes, and that the King was to have no Negative Voice.

That the Levying of Forces againſt the perſonal commands of the King is not Levying War againſt the King, but Levying War againſt his Politick Perſon, his *Laws*, &c.

That *Treaſon* could not be committed againſt the King otherwiſe then as he is entruſted with the Kingdom and diſcharges his *Truſt*, and that they had a Power to judge whether he had diſcharged his truſt or no.

And laſtly, that they might diſpoſe of the *King* as they would; having gone thus far, as it were a Herald of defyance to pronounce open Hoſtility, they ſent the King nineteen Propoſitions, with a choice of War or Peace upon refuſal or condeſcention, the Chief of which were,

1. That the *Lords* and others of the *Privy Counſel*, and all great Officers of State, both at home and abroad, be put from their Employments, and from his Council, ſave only ſuch as ſhould be approved by both Houſes of Parliament, and none put into their places but by approbation of the ſaid *Houſe*, and that the Privy Councellors ſhould take two Oaths for the Execution of their places, as ſhould be agreed on by both *Houſes*.

That the great Affairs of the Kingdom ſhould be reſolved and tranſacted only in Parliament, and ſuch as ſhould preſume to do any thing contrary to be reſerved to the Cenſure of the Parliament.

That the *Lord High Steward*, *High Conſtable*, *Lord Chancellour*, *Lord Treaſurer*, *Privy Seal*, *Earl Marſhal*, *Lord Admiral*, *Warden* of the *Cinque Ports*, *Deputy* of *Ireland*, *Chancellor* of the *Chequer*; *Secretaries*,

cretaries of *State*, two *Chief Juſtices* and *Chief Baron* ſhould be choſen by the approbation of both *Houſes*, that the Votes of Popiſh *Lords* in the *Houſe*, ſhould be taken away, that the Church ſhould be reformed as both *Houſes* ſhould adviſe, that the *Militia* ſhould be ſetled in the Parliament.

That the Peers by Bill ſhould be reſtrained from Acting and Voting in the *Houſe*, unleſs admitted with the conſent of both *Houſes*.

That the King ſhould raiſe no Guards but according to Law, in caſe of actual *Rebellion*.

After the ſending of theſe Propoſitions, which was no more then *Actual Rebellion* in it ſelf, and that his Majeſtie had refuſed to grant them, they began on both ſides to prepare for War.

The King raiſed a Guard for his Perſon in *Yorkſhire*, and the Parliament thereupon having Voted, that the King intended thereupon to make War upon the Parliament, gave order for Muſtering of Forces, and raiſing Money, of which they made the Earl of *Eſſex* General.

The *Rebellion* thus begun, many Battles and Skirmiſhes were fought with various ſucceſs, tho for a while with much more advantage to the *King* than the *Parliament*, who finding that the King made good his ground ſo well in the *South*, and that his *Lieutenant* proſpered ſo victoriouſly in the *North*, were forced to call in the *Scots* for their aſſiſtants, for whoſe ſatisfaction they Sacrificed *Arch-biſhop Laud*, and entered into that ſolemn *League* and *Covenant*, wherewith they cemented their Iniquity together, and like *Thieves* and *Pi-*

rates, or like ſo many *Catilines* and *Cethegueſes*, they in dangerous attempts, vow'd to live in their unnatural Enterprizes.

In two Battles the Parliament were eminently victorious in that of *Marſton Moor*, and that other called the ſecond *Nembury* Fight; by which the Parliament believing that *Eſſex* did not Proſecute as he ought to have done, the advantages he had got, the Parliament began to have an ill opinion of him, and from hence the new modelling of the *Army* was projected; to which purpoſe, as every Change begins with Outcries, the noiſe of Juſtice was now againſt Delinquents. And here we muſt begin to obſerve the firſt Fruits of Gods revenge upon the Maintainers and Abettors of this *Rebellion*, which *Heaven* did afterwards ſo fully Proſecute to the ignominious fall and deſtruction of ſo many deteſtible *Rebels* and *Regicides*. For who were theſe Delinquents, but ſuch as have been their Creatures, and done them that Service which enabled them to play the pranks they played. The firſt was Sir *Alexander Carew*, and the two *Hothams* both Father and Son, who for their Diſloyalty to their *Soveraign*, were put to death for being falſe to *Rebels* and *Traitors*. This was the ſame Perſon, who being deſired by *Sir Bevil Greenvile*, not to give his Vote againſt the Bill of *Attainder* of the *Lord Strafford*, made anſwer, that if he were ſure he ſhould be the next Man that ſhould ſuffer upon the ſame *Scaffold*, with the ſame *Ax*, he would give his conſent to the paſſing of it.

Some

Some few days after, both the *Hothams* were Beheaded at the ſame place, for endeavouring to betray *Hull* to the King, and holding Correſpondence with the Marquiſs of *New-Caſtle*, of whom it will be enough to obſerve what his late Majeſty himſelf obſerved upon their laſt ends.

Nor did a ſingle Vengeance ſerve the turn; the cutting of one Head in a Family is not enough to expiate for the affront done to the *Head* of the *Common-weal*. The Eldeſt Son muſt be involved in the Puniſhment, as he was infected with the Sin of his Father, againſt the Father of his Country, Root and Branch God cut off in one day.

'That which makes me more pity him was, that 'after he began to have ſome Inclinations of Repen-'tance for his Sin, and reparation of his Duty to me, 'he ſhould be ſo *unhappy* as to fall into the *Hands* of 'their *Juſtice* and not *my Mercy*, who could as vvil-'lingly have forgiven *Him* as *He* could have 'asked that favour of *Me*.

'Poor Gentleman, he is now become a notable 'Monument of unproſperous Loyalty; teaching 'the world by ſo ſad an unfortunate Spectacle, 'that the rude carriage of a Subject carries always 'its own Vengeance as an unſeparable ſhadow with 'it, and thoſe oft prove the moſt Fatal and Impla-'cable Executioners of it, who were the firſt Em-'ployers in the *Service*.

But now the Presbyterian *Democraticks* went vigorouſly on with their new Model, which *Eſſex*, *Manchester* and *Denbigh* perceiving, that they might not be ſeen to have their Commiſſions taken from

from them, resigned them of their own accord. And this was the reward which *Essex* received for all the good *Services* which he performed for a Nest of Rebels against their Prince; who having now lost the opportunity of blessing the Kingdom with a Peace, when it lay in his Power; and to which he was Courted but a while before by the King at *Lestithiel*, withdrew himself in discontent to his House at *Eltham* in *Kent*, where not long after he died, not without suspicion of being poysoned by them, for whom he had so far blasted his Reputation in heading their unnatural Rebellion. They who were before such great adorers of his Person, now scorned and contemned him like Adulterous kindness, which changed into Hatred and Contempt, the admiration of those whom his Popularity had estranged from their first love to their Prince, who ceased not to prosecute his Honour with publick Dicteries and ridiculous Representations in *Print*.

By *his Death* it plainly appeared that the *Soul* of *Presbytery* was departed, which had actuated that self-designing, formless *Schism* of the *Church*, to a mad and infatuated Division in the *State*, and armed its *Hands* with Force and Violence to propagate its Dominion and Magisterial Usurpation. For when this first great *Pillar* of it fell, it submitted to its fatal *Period*. The great Blaze and Flames it had raised, waning into a glimmering and suspicious Light, were lookt upon even as Meteors or Exhallations rather than any fixed or certain Luminary.

For

For by this time the *Army* was new modell'd, and committed to the Conduct of Sir *Thomas Fairfax* as General, and *Cromwell* as Lieutenant General, all *Eſſ-x*'s Officers being Diſcarded with a flea in the Ears, inſtead of the promiſed payment of their *Arrears*, (a juſt reward for their Fidelity to Diſloyalty ;) ſo that *Cromwell*, who far exceeded the General in *Policy* and *Deſign*, though not in *Valour*, had the opportunity to Garble the Officers of the new moulded *Army* as he pleas'd himſelf; however he muſt do his work before he pretended to Quarrel with his Maſters. Thereupon the General and he fell to their buſineſs, and that with ſuch an unfortunate Gale of Proſperity, That the King was not only beaten out of the Field, and ſtrip'd of all his Garriſons, but was forc'd to flye to the *Perfidious Scots* for Refuge: out of whoſe hands when the *Presbyterians* had bought him, then *Cromwell* high in Repute for the Fame of Valour and Conduct, and in great eſteem with the *Army*, began to play his own Cards, making uſe of his own *Independants* and their *Adherents*, *Browniſts*, *Anabaptiſts*, *Fifth-Monarchy Men*, and *Quakers*, all included under the Name of *Fanaticks*, of which there were a great number in the *Army* and ſeveral by this time crept into the Houſe, enough to put in doubts, and delay the Proceedings of the contrary party: and ſometimes upon an opportunity of a thin Houſe, to carry a Vote in favour of *Cromwell*. Neither was *Cromwell* ſo bad a Scholar, but that he knew how to practiſe the ſame *Falſities*, *Diſſimulations*, *Perjuries*, and *Rebelli-*

ons,

ons, againſt his *Presbyterian Maſters*, which they had practiſed againſt their Sovereign Lord.

The *Presbyterians* began with *Tumults* and *Mutiny*, ſo did He; to which purpoſe, he and his Son *Ireton* contriv'd a way to make the *Army* Rebel againſt the *Parliament*, that had payed them all along, and under whoſe Banner they had hitherto fought, by ſpreading a Rumour, That the *Parliament*, now they had the King, intended to disband them, and cheat them of their *Arrears*.

The *Army* enraged at this, erect a Council among themſelves of two Souldiers out of every *Troop* and *Company*, to Conſult for the good of the *Army*, and for the peace and ſafety of the *Kingdom*, ſo that whatever *Cromwell* would have done he needed nothing to make them do it; and the effect of their firſt Conſultation was, to take the King from *Holmby* out of the Hands of the *Presbyterians* and carry him into the *Army*, whereby *Cromwell* thought he had gotten ſuch an advantage, that he ſaid openly, *That now he had the Parliament in his Pocket, and the City too.*

In the next place, as the Parliament by Impeachments and Attainders had depriv'd the King of the choiceſt of his Confidents and Counſellors, ſo *Cromwell* ſends to have the Houſe purg'd, and demands the Suſpenſion of eleven Members at once, whom he knew to be his moſt potent and moſt able *Adverſaries*.

Which when the *Parliament* refuſed to do, and had drawn the City to raiſe Forces, and Man their Lines in their Defence, the City it ſelf, after a Buſtle

Buſtle to no purpoſe, was in ſome meaſure brought to confeſs their deſerved puniſhment of their former Diſloyalty, by feeling the Effects of that *Tyranny* which they had brought upon themſelves, and conſtrain'd to relinquiſh their *Militia*, to deſert the eleven Members, to deliver up their Line of *Communication* and the *Tower*, to disband their Forces, and turn out all *Eſſex*'s Old Souldiers, and to draw off their Guards from the *Parliament*, and to ſuffer the *Army* to March in Triumph through their Principal Streets.

During theſe Stirs, ſeveral of the Armies driven Members of both Houſes with both their Speakers fled to the Army, and Voted in a *Parliamentary* way in the *Council of War*, while they that remained behind choſe themſelves new Speakers, and readmitted the ſeven of their number: but the Army having ended their *Triumphant March*, releaſed their Fugitive Members, and reſtored the *Speakers* to their *Chairs*, ſo that the eleven finding the place too hot, were forced to quit that *Hive*, where they had ſo long reign'd *Maſter Bees*, for all together.

And now the *Presbyterian Party* too late perceiving the fatal Errors into which they had run themſelves, and the *Ruin* that was falling upon their Heads, whither out of a true Repentance, or to obviate the Progreſs of their Enemies, began to think of reconciling themſelves to their injur'd and ſlighted Prince. But whither it were, that *Heaven* well knew that their Repentance was but forc'd, and out of neceſſity, and therefore reſerved them for the enſuing *Ignominies* that befel

them for the Crimes of their former Diſobedience, all their Conſultations and Contrivances againſt the *Army* were now as unſucceſsful, as they were proſperous againſt their Sovereign.

For the *Fugitive Members* being replac'd, they who had ſat in the abſence of the two *Speakers*, ſat in ſuch a ſervile fear, that they durſt not diſſent from what the contrary Faction propounded: The effects of which was, That the *Independants* immediately diſplac'd all Governours, and put in Men of their own Party that they could confide in; the *Militias* of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and *Southwark*, were divided, and the Works and Lines of *Communication* diſmantl'd.

Having thus levell'd all things before them, they procur'd an Abolition of all Orders, Votes, and Ordinances, that had paſs'd in the abſence of the two *Speakers*. And yet this Ordinance of Annihilation would not paſs among the more ſtubborn of the *Presbyterians*, till the *Speaker* pull'd out a Letter from *Cromwell*, taxing them with what was truly caſt in their *Teeth* in reference to their Sovereign, though not ſo deſervedly for what they then had done, with *Treaſon*, *Treachery*, and *Breach of Truſt*, declaring further, That if they ſhould preſume to come there before they had clear'd themſelves from aſſenting to ſuch and ſuch Votes, they ſhould ſit at their peril, and that he would take them as Priſoners of War, and try them by a Council of War. And to make his words good, an Impeachment was carryed up to the *Houſe of Lords*, upon which the Earls of *Suffolk*,

folk, *Lincoln*, and *Middlesex*, the Lords *Berkley*, *Willoughby* of *Parkham*, *Hunsdon*, and *Maynard*, were Committed to the *Black Rod*: several of the *House of Commons* were likewise suspended, and others committed to the *Tower*, together with the *Lord Major*, and several of the *Aldermen*, while *Points* and *Massey* were forc'd to flye into *Holland*. And thus by a just *Retaliation* of *Providence*, they who had made their Prince a Captive were now become most miserable slaves to their own *Mercenaries*.

As for the subsequent Prevarications and pretended Overtures made by *Cromwell* and his *Faction* to the King, and their close restraint of him to supple him to Condescention, we pass them over, as hastening to the *Catastrophe* of the *Presbyterians*, who were the first Authors of the *Rebellion*. This is only to be said, *That those Shufflings and Cuttings with His Majesty had so enraged the Discontents of the People, that the Nation was in several parts almost involv'd in a second War*: *what with the* Kentish Insurrection, *the* Revolt *in Wales, and the* Scotish Invasion; *so that the Parliament seeing so many Dangers appear at one and the same time with doubtful Faces, and fearing the Dubiousness of success, began to think of making some Provision for their own safety, dreading more especially the* Scotch Storm; *to which purpose, they recall'd*, Their Votes of Non Addresses, *and voted the Kings Condescentions a sufficient Ground to proceed to a personal Treaty, with Honour, Freedom, and Safety.*

But *Fairfax* having Dissipated the Southern

Storms, and *Cromwell* having clear'd *Wales*, and utterly defeated the *Scots*, and both returning home Arm'd with freih Lawrels, and now more Insolent with succeſs, call'd their preſumptious ſlaves to a ſevere account, which now muſt pay off all their old Scores with *Ignominy* and *Diſmiſſion*.

For now theſe *Catiffs* underſtanding the Intentions of the Houſe, reſolv'd to play no longer with the weak Read of *Priviledge*, but with a bold Sword diſſolve the *Oracle* of their Villanies; To this purpoſe, *Pride*, *Huſon*, and ſome other Officers, having had ſome Conferences together in *Weſtminſter Hall* with the *Speaker*, the Dore being ſhut, ſent in a Paper to the *Houſe of Commons*, requiring the Impeach'd Members, and Major General *Brown*, as Guilty of calling in *Hamilton*, to be ſecur'd and brought to Juſtice, and that the 90 odd Members, who refus'd to Vote againſt the late *Scotch Engagement*, might be immediately ſuſpended the Houſe, and that all ſuch faithful *Members*, who were Innocent of thoſe Votes, would by proteſtation acquit themſelves of thoſe Votes.

To this Paper they admitted no demur, but preſently brought three or four Regiments of Horſe and Foot, and ſet ſtrong Guards at the Houſe Doors, the Lobby *Stairs*, and every where about the Palace, admitting none but *Parliament Men* into the Hall, where the two forementioned Collonels and *Sir Hardreſs Waller* violently ſeized ſeveral of the *Members* whom *they thought* fitting, and forcibly carryed them away *Priſoners*. Of theſe a Catalogue was afterwards taken by *Hugh Peters*,

Peters, after which they were *thrust* into Hell, where they were kept without any Accommodation all Night, and the next day committed under Guard to several Inns in the *Strand*; about *one Hundred* and *Sixty* more were by the same Commanders debarred entrance into the House, besides *Forty* more that voluntarily withdrew themselves, most of the *Forty Members*, after many Expostulations, and their Protestations in vain against the force put upon them, were at length released. *Ireton* insolently biding them look to themselves, and how they acted any thing against the present Government and Army at their Peril.

And thus were the mighty Grandees of Presbytery cast down from their Seats, where they had so long usurped their Soveraign's Dominion, and laid the Foundation of his utter Ruin. Nor did this *Jeroboam* of a *Cromwel*, rending the Tyranny out of their *Rebellious Hands*, leave them so much as one Tribe to Domineer over: But first pull'd 'em out as it were by the Ears, then Imprisoned 'em, and afterwards with shame and Ignominy dismissed 'em, Cashier'd, Discarded, Contemned and Scorn'd by those whom they themselves had mounted into the Saddle of their own Illegal Government, And this was the Just reward of the first Follies and Treasons of the Independants.

And now was the whole Body of the Parliament reduced to an Inconsiderable *Functo*, wholly at the Devotion of their Great *Sultan Cromwel*, who nevertheless served them outwardly with great Diligence, till by their assistance he had most Inhu-

Inhumanly & *Irreligiously* taken away the *Kings Life*.

But that being done, and himself now swelled to that excessive bulk of loftiness, not to be confined within the narrow limits of a General-ship, as he that had so lately reduced *Ireland*, conquered *Scotland*, overthrown the King at *Worcester*, thought it now time to reap the benefit of his Successful Labours. And therefore looking upon the *Junto* of his pretended Masters, only as an impotent and feeble Crew, that stood upon his Crutches, yet threatned to beat him with them, and to *Essex* him out of all his Grandeur, he resolved to cut the Gordian knot of all their Intreagues.

To this purpose attended with *Lambert*, *Harison* and some other of his great Officers, he entered the House, and after a short speech, wherein he shewed the Reasons and necessities of their Dissolution, he declared the *Junto* to be dissolved, and desired the Members to depart.

Upon which *Harison* peremptorily bid the *Speaker* leave the Chair, which he refusing to do without order of the House; or till he was pulled out, *Harrison* desired him to lend him his Hand, and gently heav'd him out. *Cromwel* also commanded their Bauble as he called it the Mace, to be taken away, and so having turned the Wretches out of Doors, lock'd 'em up, and clapt Guards upon 'em, and about all the Avenues into the Palace, to prevent those Spirits from possessing it again.

The News of the fall of these *Lucifers* was quickly spread through the City, and from thence over the Country, where it was related and received

ved with all imaginable gladneſs, while the Members ſlunk away muttering to themſelves the affront they had received, and laying their Heads together how to retrieve themſelves; for loath they were to acknowledg their *Diſſolution*, but whatever they fancied to the contrary, raving at this Boldneſs and Andaciouſneſs of their Servant as they called him, *Cromwel* their Maſter, minded it not, but went on with his Buſineſs.

Certainly Fate never plaid ſuch a frolick part, nor was there ever ſuch a Scene of Mirth in all her Mazes and Varieties of Government, ſo unuſual it is for the greateſt and moſt potent of wicked men, to ſurvive the Infamy and Diſhonour of their Actions, unleſs it be to live the Ignominy and Reproach of themſelves. But as if God would invert the threatned puniſhment of the fifth Commandment, theſe unparallel'd Parricides were decreed to out live the Deſire of Life, and to ſee all their Greatneſs buried, their Reputation abroad, and their Dread at Home fallen into ſuch Ignominy and Diſgrace, that it was the common Theme of Ballads, the moſt ſcurrilous and contemptible that was to be imagined. On the other ſide *Cromwel* was more applauded by the People for this Action, then any of his Victories in the War, while none were more derided and ſcorned than thoſe Reformado's of Petty Princes.

Thus the two firſt *Scenes* of this *Tragical Rebellion* being paſt; the next was the *Scene* of *Protectorſhip*, which concluding with the *Tyrants Life*; the *fifth* were but the ſtruglings and uttermoſt efforts of

of Anarchy and Confuſion, drawing to a Mortal Diſſolution, which ended at length in the happy and long panted-after Reſtauration of his preſent *Majeſty*.

And then it was, that Divine Vengeance having trac'd the *Murderers* of their *Martyr'd Soveraign*, at laſt through ſeveral *Mazes* overtook them, the Iron Hand of Juſtice delivering them up to the puniſhment due to their unparallel'd Impiety. Therefore though it were thought fit, as well to ſhew his *Majeſties* Clemency to the leſſer guilty of his undutiful People, that an Act of Oblivion ſhould paſs for the general ſafety of the Nation, yet that his Juſtice might appear as equally Reſplendent in not ſuffering ſuch an *unexampl'd Parricide* to go vvith *unexampled Impunity*, the *Parliament* thought it altogether as neceſſary to Exclude from *Mercy*, the *Chief Authors* and *Actors* in the *Late Rebellion* and more *Horrid Perpetration*, ſuch vvhom *Death* had ſpared, as *Sacrifices* to the *Law* and the *Honour* of their *Country*.

Thereupon a Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer* was iſſu'd out for the Tryal of the ſeveral Offenders according to their merits; for no leſs then two days of Judgment will ſuffice for *Treaſon* and *Diſloyalty*.

Of theſe there were two ſorts, ſome who were reſerv'd to ſuch Forfeitures, as ſhould by Parliament be declared; of which the principal were, Sir *Arthur Haſlerigg*, *Oliver* St. *John William*, *Lenthall* the Speaker, *Nye* the Miniſter, *Burlin* of *Yarmouth*, and ſome Sequeſtrators and Officers of the Army

Army; as *Desborough*, *Pine*, *Butler*, *Ireton*, &c.

The other *Claſſis* was, of thoſe who were *Tryed* at the *Old Bayly*, and the *Kings-Bench*, by Vertue of the Commiſſion aforeſaid, directed to the Lord Mayor and Judges, of which the Lord *Bridgeman*, then Lord Chief Baron was the Chief. And of theſe ſome were immediately Condemned and Executed, others Condemned and Remanded to ſeveral Priſons, where they lay under Sentence, to be Executed at the Kings Pleaſure.

The Perſons Condemned and Executed were, Captain *Thomas Harriſon*, Apprehended in *Staffordſhire*: *John Carew*, Brother to Sir *Alexander Carew*, Beheaded by the Long-Parliament, in 1644.

John Cook, the Solicitor.
Hugh Peters, taken in *Southwark*.
Thomas Scot.
Gregory Clements.
Adrian Scroope.
John Jones.
Francis Hacker.
Daniel Axtel.
Colonel Okey.
Miles Corbet.
John Bearkſtead.

} All Executed at *Charing-Croſs*, and *Tyburn*.

Sir *Henry Vane* Tryed the Year following in *Trinity Term*, and Executed on *Tower-Hill*.

The Perſons that received Sentence, but were remanded to Priſon under Sentence of Death, to be Executed at the King's pleaſure were,

Sir *Hardress Waller*.
William Heveningham.
Colonel *Henry Martin*.
Owen Row, a Silk-man of *London*.
Austin Garland, Parliament-Man for *Quinborough*.
Henry Smith, a Lawyer in *Leicester-shire*.
Robert Tichburn.
Colonel *George Fleetwood*.
James Temple of *Sussex*.
Thomas Waite of *Rutland-shire*.
Peter Temple, a Linnen-Draper's Apprentice in *Friday-Street*.
Robert Lilburn, *John Lilburn*'s Brother.
Gilbert Millington.
Vincent Potter.
John Downes.
Simon Meyne.

Major General *Lambert* received the Sentence of Death with Sir *Henry Vane*, but regard being had of his submissive deportment at his Tryal, he was reprieved after Sentence at the Bar, and remanded to Prison.

The Lord *Monson*, Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and Mr. *Wallop*, were sent for to the Bar of the Houses then sitting, where their Estates were declared Confiscate, they themselves degraded from all *Titles* and *Armes* of Gentillity; and farther Sentenced, *To be Drawn from the* Tower *through the City to* Tyburn *upon Hurdles every* 30th. *of* January, *and so back with Halters about their Necks, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment*.

The Carcasses also of *Cromwell*, *Ireton*, and *Bradshaw*, were digged out of the Ground from those sumptuous Monuments, which as they Thron'd it in their Life-time, they had usurp'd at their Deaths.

They

They were drawn in a Cart from *Westminster* to the *Red-Lyon* in *Holbourn*, and thence on *Sledges* to *Tyburn*, where the Corps were taken out of the Coffins, and Hang'd at three Corners of the Gallows from ten a Clock till Sun-seting, and then the Heads being cut off to be plac'd upon *Westminster-Hall*, their Bodies were Buried in a deep Hole under the Gallows.

This end at length had a long Rebellion, supported by all the Force, the Youth, the Wealth, and most crafty Head-pieces of a whole Nation, at last shatter'd to pieces, and delivered up to condign Punishment, and the effects of divine Vengeance, after a long and haughty Tyranny, by their own Ambition, and Divisions among themselves: leaving this Indeleble Truth of the Proverb behind them, *That Honest Men came by their own, through the falling out of Thieves and Traytors.*

As for the *Rebellious Scots*, who lent their helping hand to their *Covenanting Brethren* in *England*, and at last sold their Sovereign to the Scaffold, they liv'd to see their Country quite subdu'd by *Cromwell*, who after the fatal overthrow of *Dunbar*, over-ran the whole Kingdom, impos'd his own Judges upon them, and kept them enslav'd by the Curb of four such *Cittadels* as the Liberty of that Nation was never subjected to before.

No less bitter was the Cup of which the *Rebellious Irish* tasted at the long run. For being master'd by *Cromwell*, they were reduc'd to that condition, that they were forc'd to surrender their Estates and Habitations to the *Arbitrary Power* of the

English, who forbore not to tell them, *That they poſſeſſed their Eſtates but during their pleaſure, and till they could get Planters to put into their Rooms*; So that when they could hold out no longer, the beſt Articles they could get was, to abandon their *Native Soil*, and to tranſport themſelves into *Forreign Service*. Providence ſo ordering, That they ſhould be forced to ſeek their Bread in forreign Exile, who had diſturbed the Peace of their own Country.

And theſe have been the fatal Fruits of *Rebellion* againſt the lawful Sovereigns of *England* from before the Conqueſt, to the Reſtauration of His preſent Majeſty; which they who will not apply to themſelves, have nothing to do, but to adventure the ſame Vengeance from *Heaven*, and the ſame Puniſhments and Rewards of Treaſon and Diſloyalty from *Men*.

F I N I S.

Some Books Printed for, and Sold by, *Robert Clavel*, at the Sign of the *Peacock* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*.

THE *Annals of King* James, *and King* Charles *the First, Containing a faithful and impartial Account of the Great Affairs of State and Transactions of Parliaments in* England, *in* Folio. *Wherein several material Passages Relating to the late Civil Wars (not mentioned in former Histories) are made known in particular, some of Mr.* Rushworth's *Mistakes and Omissions. As first the Case of the Devorce of the Earl of* Essex *from his Countess, which had so great Influence on the ensuing Troubles, Related from the Original Proceedings in that Court.*

2. *The True Cause of the Troubles in our Church,* viz. *The Connivance of some Church-men at the Dissenters from the Government of the Church, as Established by Law, and the Favour found at Court from great Persons there.*

3. *King* James *not so much Influenced by* Gondamore, *as is Related by Mr.* Rushworth.

4. *The Three Estates in Parliament who they were, in King* James's *Speech in Parliament,* 1620.

5. *An Authentick and Impartial Account of the beginning of the Troubles in* Scotland, *and the Wars which ensued.*

6. *The True State of our late Civil Wars, their Beginnings, Causes, who the Aggressors,* &c. *The rest are too large to take notice here, but may be seen in the Preface.*

Vare-

Varenius's Geography *in* Folio Engliſh, *Illuſtrated with many Copper Cuts.*

Dr. Willis's *Works in* Folio, Engliſh.

The Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebellion, *traced from many preceeding Acts to the grand Eruption, the 23d. of* October, 1641. *and thence purſued to the* Act of Settlement, 1662.

Tracts Written by John Selden *of the* Inner-Temple, *Eſq; and Tranſlated by the Eminent Dr.* A. L. *The 1ſt,* Jani Anglorum facies altera, *with large Notes thereupon. 2ly,* Englands Epinomis. *3ly, Of the Original of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions of Teſtaments. The 4th, of the Diſpoſition or Adminiſtration of inteſtate Goods.*

Mr. Scrivener's *Body of Divinity.*

Dr. Cumber *on the* Liturgy *in* Folio.

Mr. Sam's Britannia. *Ogleby's Hiſtory of* Affrica, Aſia, *and* America.

Biſhop of St. Davids's *Vindication of the Biſhops Rights to Vote in Capital Caſes——his ſeaſonable Corrective.*

The Compleat Catalogue to the end of Eaſter Term, 1684.

The Biſhop of Lincoln's *Obſervations, and Animadverſions on* Pope Pius *the 5th. his* Bull *againſt* Queen Elizabeth: *wherunto is annexed the* Bull *of* Pope Paul *the 3d. againſt King* Henry *the VIII.*

Dr. Cumber's *Vindication of the Divine Right of Tythes.*

Biſhop of Cork's *Perſwaſive to all Proteſtants, Religion and Loyalty ſupporting each other, in Vindication of the Loyal Addreſſors.*

Biſhop

Bishop of St. Davids's Billa Vera, *or Argument of* Ignoramus —— *his short way to a lasting Settlement, and Answer to* Sidney's *Speech* —— *his Advice to a sound Protestant and Proselyte of* Rome *call'd back.*

Three Sermons of Dr. Standishes.

Two of Mr. Richard Werge *of* New-Castle.

One Sermon of Dr. Manue *before the King.*

Two of Dr. Dixons's *Prebend. of* Rochester.

Dr. Ward's *Sermon of* Blandford.

Ogleby's Esop *in* English, *adorn'd with* 160 *Sculptures.*

A Discourse of Natural and Moral Impotency.

Bishop of St. Davids's *Answer to* Melius Inquirendum —— *his Answer to the* Protestant Reconciler.

Brown's *Treatise of Preternatural Tumours.*

Mecket's Tractatus de politia Eccles. Anglicanæ.

The Reduction of Ireland *to the Crown of* England.

Smith's *Rhetorick, the Fifth Edition.*

Humphrey's *Resolution of Consciense.*

Dr. Byan's *Eight Sermons, Preached before His Majesty in his Exile.*

Friendly Conference between a Minister and a Quaker, two parts.

Dr. Duport's *Poems.* Seneca *with* Farnaby. Sicard's *Hebrew Grammer.*

Esop's *Fables, Greek and Latin.*

Compend. Politicum: *An Account of the Troubles in the Reign of King* Henry *the* 3*d.*

Martindale's *Book of Surveying.*

Book of Riddles.

There

I have The Royal Apology in the other Vol: of Tracts bound & letterd as this is

THere is also Published a Book Entitulated, *The Royal Apology*, [illegible] Answer to the [illegible] *Plea*: Wherein the most Noted *Anti-Monarchical Tenents*, *First*, Published by *Doleman* the *Jesuite*, to promote a *Bill* of *Exclusion* against King *JAMES*, *Secondly*, Practised by *Bradshaw* and the *Regicides* in the actual Murder of King *CHARLES* the First. *Thirdly*, Republished by *Sidney* and the *Associators*, to *Depose* and *Murder* His *Present MAJESTY*, are distinctly considered. With a *Parallel* between *Doleman*, *Bradshaw*, *Sidney*, and other of the True Protestant *Party*. *London*, Printed by *T. B.* for *Robert Clavel*, and are to be sold by *Randolph Taylor* near *Stationers-Hall*. 1684. *Price* 1 s.

The Judgment of an *Anonymous Writer*, concerning these following Particulars.

First, A Law for Disabling a *Papist* to *Inherit* the *Crown*.

Secondly, The Execution of *Penal Laws* against *Protestant Dissenters*.

Thirdly, A Bill of *Comprehension*.

All briefly Discussed in a Letter from beyond the Seas to a *Dissenter*, ten Years ago; The Second Addition. London, *Printed by* T. B. *for* Robert Clavel, *and are to be sold by* Randolph Taylor, *near* Stationers-Hall, 1684.

FINIS.